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GRAMMATICAL NOTICES

OF THE

ASAMESE LANGUAGE.

BY N. BROWN.

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A SAMESE LANGUAGE

OF THE

GRAMMATICAL NOTICES

INTRODUCTION.

THE following NOTICES do not claim to be regarded as a Grammar of the Asamese Language; nor were they prepared with a view to publication in their present state. They were commenced with the intention of printing only a few sheets, for private use, of the most common grammatical forms; but the work having extended beyond what was anticipated, it may not be unsuitable to prefix a few introductory remarks.

Like many other dialects of India, the Asamese language owes the greater portion of its vocabulary to the ancient Sanskrit. The Bengali alone excepted, it probably contains a greater proportion of Sanskrit derivatives than any other Indian tongue. Whether it was itself a dialect of the Sanskrit, or whether it was formed by engrafting the Sanskrit upon some original native stock now extinct, is uncertain; the latter however, is the more probable opinion. With what languages this original stock may have been affiliated, is an interesting, but difficult inquiry; as but very few Asamese words, not derived from the Sanskrit, are to be found in any of the neighboring dialects hitherto examined. The names of common and familiar objects are those which longest resist the encroachments of a foreign tongue; and a further com-

parison of this class of Asamese words with the corresponding terms in the original languages of the Chutias, Kacharis, Kooches, and other tribes by which Asam has been peopled, would probably throw much light on the origin of the language in present use. It is remarkable that the Ahoms, who overspread and conquered the country, and who now constitute a large proportion of the population, should have been able to produce no alteration in the language of the original inhabitants; scarcely a single term in present use being traceable to the ancient Ahom. This language, which was closely allied to the Shyan and Siamese, is now understood only by a few Ahom priests, who still preserve their old religion.

The Asamese is often regarded as merely a corrupt form of the Bengali, by persons who become acquainted with that language previous to their arrival in Asam. Finding so large a proportion of words common to Bengali and Asamese, and not considering that this similarity necessarily results from the derivation of these languages from Sanskrit, the common parent of both, it has been hastily concluded that the Asamese is but an uncouth jargon, formed by the incorporation of Bengali with the various dialects of the country. The opinion that the present language of Bengal is the parent of Asamese, is irreconcilable with facts. It is well known that there had been no influx of Bengalis into this province, prior to the Mohammedan invasion; at which time the language was established

in its present form. Very few of the Brahmans of Asam have any connection or fellowship with those of Bengal; they trace their origin to the upper provinces of India: and we accordingly find that the Asamese, though saturated with Sanskrit, corresponds in other respects, especially in pronunciation, with the Hindustani rather than the Bengali. In fact, the Asamese pronunciation of words derived from the Sanskrit, is such as to render the supposition of a Bengali origin entirely inadmissible. A very prominent characteristic of this language is the pronunciation of the Sanskrit letters শ, ষ, and স, like the guttural *h* or *kh*, corresponding with the Greek *X*; a sound unknown in Bengali. Traces of this pronunciation are still found in the language of Upper India; in the *Brij Bhakha*, (Bengali, bhasha,) or *original language* of Hindustan; and in the modern Hindustani, where we find *dokh*, guilt, instead of *dosh*; *mah*, month, instead of *mas*, &c. Had the Asamese been introduced from Bengal, the Bengali pronunciation would undoubtedly have accompanied it. For the two Sanskrit letters *b* and *v*, the Bengali alphabet has but one representative, ব b, while the Asamese contains ব and ৱ, pronounced *b* and *w*. Thus the name of the Hindu god Shiva, in Bengali is pronounced *Sib*, in Asamese *Hiwo*; conclusively showing that the two languages, though derived from a common source, have no direct connection with each other. The pronunciation of চ and জ are also essentially different in Asamese and

Bengali; the former being pronounced in Bengal as *ch*, in Asam invariably as *s*. জ in Bengali has the hard sound of the English *j*; in Asamese it is pronounced like *z*, or rather like the French *j*, a slight sound of the consonant *y* being combined with the *z*, as in the word *azure*, az-yure.

For beauty and softness, the Asamese language is much superior to the Bengali; resembling in this respect the Hindustani. It is not inferior, in copiousness, to any of the Indian languages, and is capable of indefinite extension by additions from the Sanskrit. The native pundits, in fact, make no scruple to introduce, whenever necessity or convenience requires, any word, however unusual, that may be found in their sacred writings. This is a license which is often abused; native writers being apt to adorn their compositions with a profusion of Sanskrit that is quite unnecessary, and renders their productions wholly unintelligible to the common people.

The only Asamese books which can be regarded as a standard of good prose writing are the *Buronjis*, or histories, which have been written during the last two or three hundred years. Besides these there are but few prose works in existence. Translations of several mathematical and other Sanskrit works are to be found; but the language is less pure than that of the Buronjis. Most of the sacred writings of the Asamese are in poetry; which differs so widely from the spoken language, that the student who wishes to ac-

quire a correct style, should confine himself, at the commencement of his studies, entirely to prose.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

Although, as a spoken language, the Asamese has been fixed in its present form for centuries, it appears never to have been written on any settled and uniform principles of orthography. In this respect it resembles our own language previous to the introduction of printing, when the word *king* was written indifferently, *cyng*, *cinge*, *kynge*, &c. As a specimen of the orthography of those times, we select a passage from a manuscript Bible of the fourteenth century, quoted in Dr. Clark's Commentary.

Manuscript Orthography.	Modern Orthography.
Cum my leef, go we out into the feeld, dwelle we togydir in townes: erli riise we to the vyne: see we gif the vyne flouride; gif the floures, fruytis bringen forth; gif the poumgarnetis flouren? The mandraggis yeven their smel in oure yeatis. Alle appls newe and olde my leef, I kept to thee.—*Cant.* vii, 1.	Come, my love, go we out into the field; dwell we together in towns; early rise we to the vine; see we if the vine flowered, if the flowers bring forth fruits, if the pomegranates flower. The mandrakes give their smell in our gates: all apples new and old, my love, I kept (for) thee.—*Sol. Song*, vii, 1.

The perfection of a written language evidently consists in its corresponding, as far as possible, with the language actually spoken. In order for this, the following rule is indispensable, viz. *That every sound should have its own appropriate character; and that every letter should express a single invariable sound.* There will then be neither more nor fewer

letters than the vocal sounds. The Sanskrit alphabet, a modification of which is used for writing Asamese, contains *fifty* letters, while the number of sounds in Asamese is only *thirty-six*. The use of an alphabet containing so many redundant letters, has naturally led to the great variety of spelling which we now find in native writers; the same sound being expressed by two, and sometimes by three and four different letters; while, not unfrequently, the same letter has been employed to express different sounds. In commencing the printing of books in this language, the members of the Asam Mission considered it important to establish a correct and uniform system of orthography. Three modes of proceedure suggested themselves, viz.

1. To spell all words derived from the Sanskrit, and others as far as practicable, in accordance with the orthography of that language;

2. To adopt as a standard the orthography of some native writer, or approved Asamese manuscript; or

3. To select from different works those forms which were most agreeable to general usage, and which best correspond to the actual pronunciation.

The first method, it was found, would, if strictly followed, produce such distortions of the language as to render it nearly unintelligible. To bring back the spoken language to a correspondence with the original orthography was an evident impossibility; it was

therefore necessary to make the orthography correspond with the pronunciation. This had been partially done in the native writings; to select a standard, however, was difficult; manuscripts not only differing from each other, but possessing no consistency or uniformity within themselves. The work which made the nearest approach to a regular system, was a manuscript Bengali Dictionary, with Asamese definitions, prepared by *Joduram Deka Borua*, a learned Asamese Pundit. The orthography of this work was found to correspond much better with the actual pronunciation than any other that had been met with; the greater portion of the redundant letters were discarded; while the general forms of words agreed, for the most part, with those found in the Buronjis.

The most important variations from the Sanskrit orthography sanctioned by JODURAM, are the following:

1. The use of ই only, instead of the two forms ই and ঈ.

2. The use of a single character for উ and ঊ.

3. The rejection of ঌ and ৡ, lri and lrí. These characters, it is believed, have never been used in writing Asamese.

4. The substitution of চ for ছ, and, with few exceptions, of জ for ঝ.

5. The use of শ to express the three Sanskrit letters শ, ষ, and স. In a very few instances only does he use শ or ষ.

6. The use of ন for ণ. No Asamese manuscript that we have seen makes any distinction between these letters.

7. The use of শ for ক্ষ.

The alphabet being thus far simplified, it was discovered that only two redundant letters still remained; ঋ to express the united sound of *r* and *i*; and য, used to represent the sound of জ *j*. To these therefore the knife was applied without hesitation, and the written character brought to as exact a correspondence with the pronunciation, as the nature of the language will admit; every radically different sound having one and only one distinct symbol as its representative. In accomplishing this desirable end, not a single new character has been introduced; so that the language, as now printed, is read at once, and with entire ease, by natives who had previously been acquainted only with their own manuscripts.

That the priests and pundits, who despise the vernacular, and would gladly lock up all knowledge in Sanskrit and Bengali, should unite in any effort for improving or systemizing their own language, is not to be expected; yet even they, from the constant perusal of our printed books and papers, are beginning to regard the vernacular with respect; while amongst the common people, our efforts to give them their own language in a simple and uniform dress, have met with universal favor.

The following is the Sanskrit alphabet, in the usual character, with the corresponding Roman letters.

VOWELS.

Letters.	*Symbols.*	*Roman.*	*Letters.*	*Symbols.*	*Roman.*
অ		o (*or* a)	ঌ		lri
আ	া	a (á)	ৠ	ৃ	lrí
ই	ি	i	এ	ে	e
ঈ	ী	í	ঐ	ৈ	oi (ai)
উ	ু	u	ও	ো	ó
ঊ	ূ	ú	ঔ	ৌ	ou
ঋ	ৃ	ri	অং	ং	ong
ৠ	ৄ	rí	অঃ	ঃ	oh

CONSONANTS.

ক	k	ড	ḍ	ম	m
খ	kh	ঢ	ḍh	য	y
গ	g	ণ	ṇ	র	r
ঘ	gh	ত	t	ল	l
ঙ	ng	থ	th	ব	w
চ	s (ch)	দ	d	শ	sh, ḥ
ছ	sh (chh)	ধ	dh	ষ	sḥ, ḥ
জ	j	ন	n	স	s, ḥ
ঝ	jh	প	p	হ	h
ঞ	n̲, ny	ফ	ph	ক্ষ	ksh, khy
ট	ṭ	ব	b		
ঠ	ṭh	ভ	bh		

SOUNDS OF THE LETTERS.

The original sound of the vowel অ is uncertain; it probably expressed the sounds both of short *o* and the indistinct *a*, as heard in the word *dollar*. In Asamese the sound fluctuates between long and short *o*, as in the two syllables of the word *morrow*.

This sound is regarded as naturally inherent in every consonant; thus, ক, খ, গ, are considered as combinations of these consonants with অ; in Roman letters ko, kho, go, pronounced as if writen *kaw*, *khaw*, *gaw*. To show that a consonant is final, or destitute of the vowel sound, a mark is placed beneath it, thus ক্; or it is combined with a consonant immediately following, as অন্ত, onto. Usage, however, sanctions the omission of the inherent vowel at the end of nearly all Sanskrit words where the last consonant is single, even though the mark be not affixed. Thus ৰাম is pronounced Ram, not Ramo; ৰৰ bor, not boro; নৰক norok, not noroko. This remark applies only to prose; the common Asamese poetry retains the vowel. In native schools, pupils are often taught to add the inherent vowel at the end of every word, even in prose; a practice at once pedantic and absurd. The sense will generally show with sufficient clearness where the vowel is to be preserved, without the constant use of ্; but this mark should be retained wherever its omission would cause obscurity. In the middle of words, especially of proper names, its use is indispensable.

It is only by long familiarity with the spoken language, that the proper sound of this letter, in its various positions, can be acquired. As a general rule it may be remarked, that in the infinitive form of verbs as করি kóri, ধরি dhóri, and whenever the vowel ই *i* occurs in the succeeding syllable, the অ has its long sound, as in *glory*; when succeeded by উ u, it is also long, as in গরু góru, মরু ḥóru, বনুআ rónua. In the present tense of the indicative mood, it is short, though followed by ই i, as in লই loi, which rhymes with *boy*. Native writers often use the mark ৺ to denote the long sound of অ, where the word would be otherwise ambiguous; thus কঁলা kóla, with the অ long, signifies *black*; কলা kola, with the অ short, signifies *deaf*, or *a plantain*. In like manner মঁহ móh, is a *buffalo*; মহ moh, *a musketoe*; though the distinction is so slight as to be scarcely perceptible to a European ear. This mark is sometimes inserted over ব to distinguish it from চ; and over ও to distinguish it from ও tu, and from ত্ত tt.

আ has properly the sound of *a* in *father*; but it is often shortened, and resembles the *a* in *America*; especially when unaccented, as in the word আটাই atai, *all*. It never has the broad sound of *a* in *hall*, so common in Bengali.

ই, ঈ. These vowels are used indiscriminately, to express the sounds of *i* in *pique*, *pin*, *pity*. The Assamese language knows no distinction in these vowels,

except what is produced by accent; to which the Sanskrit distinction of long and short, denoted by the two characters ই and ঈ, has of course no reference; the former requiring, in Asamese, from its position, a lengthened sound, quite as often as the latter. The attempt to preserve both characters only creates confusion. Were we to follow the Sanskrit rules, it would be necessary to use the short *i* in writing কি ki, দি di, দিলে dile, দিব dibo, where the vowel has its longest sound; while ৰানি rani, পানি pani, পানিত panit, where the vowel from its position is necessarily short, would become ৰানী raní, পানী paní, পানীত panít!

The above remarks are equally applicable to the letters উ and ঊ. Both express the same sound, that of *u* in *rule*, or *oo* in *poor*.

ঋ, ৠ, ঌ, ৡ. These four heterogeneous compounds of ৰ r, ল l, and ই i, are no ornaments to any modern language, whatever may have been their use in the Sanskrit. Only the first has ever been used in writing Asamese, and it may well be dispensed with, being an unnecessary and awkward abbreviation to denote the union of ৰ and ই, and disfiguring the printed page with such combinations as পৃথিবি prithibi, সৃষ্টি sristi, instead of the regular and more elegant forms প্রিথিবি, সিৃষ্টি.

The vowel এ corresponds to the English *e* in *men*; and represents invariably the same sound. Its pro-

nunciation at the end of a word is somewhat difficult; foreigners not unfrequently give it the sound of *ay* in *day*; an error which should be most studiously avoided. Great care should also be taken to give it the proper sound, when it precedes another vowel; as in দেও deu̲, তেঁও teu̲n̲, বেঁও beu̲n̲. These must not be pronounced so as to rhyme with নাও nau̲, গাঁও gau̲n̲; nor with কঁও kou̲n̲, হঁও hou̲n̲, &c. The student will do well to practice upon these three classes of words with the help of a native teacher, until he is entirely familiar with each.

এ added to words ending in অ or আ is changed to ই; as পুত্রই putroi, instead পুত্রএ putroe, emphatic form of পুত্র; সেনাই ḥenai, instead of সেনাএ ḥenae, nominative emphatic of সেনা ḥena, *a warrior*.

The sound of ঐ is not difficult; it resembles that of *oi* in *going*, but is often pronounced obscurely, especially at the end of a word. By the vulgar the *o* sound is often entirely sunk, and the letter becomes a simple *i*, as কৰিবলি kóriboli, for কৰিবলৈ kóriboloi, *to do*; তালি tali, for তালৈ taloi, *thither*. When this letter has its full sound, it should be represented in the Roman character by ói, with the accent.

ও, the Sanskrit long o; in Asamese, u̲. The proper sound of this letter is seldom acquired by foreigners; those who first learn Bengali give it the sound of long *o*, as it is pronounced in that language; while persons commencing Asamese give it the sound of *oo* in

doom, or *u* in *bull*. It corresponds more nearly to the latter sound than any other in English; still there is a slight verging towards the sound of *o* in *whole*, which the learner should endeavor to acquire the power of imitating. This vowel slides into the sound of উ, when followed by ই in the succeeding syllable; resembling in this particular the letter অ, which is changed from short to long *o*, when followed by ই. Thus বোলে bu̲le, *he says*, becomes বুলিচে bulise, *he is saying*, by a change of tense; বোলোঁ bu̲lu̲n, *I say*, বুলি buli, *saying*; বোগ ru̲g, *disease*, ৰুগিয়া rugia, *diseased*; দোস du̲ḥ, guilt, দুসি duḥi, *guilty*. So also উ u becomes ও u̲, when the following ই is exchanged for a different vowel; তুমি tumi, *thou*, তোমাৰ tu̲mar, *thine*; আপুনি apuni, *one's self*, আপোনাৰ apu̲nar, *one's own*.

The letter ঔ is considered as a compound of অ o and উ u; the sound in Asamese is that of long *o*, as in *note, more*.

The characters ং and ঃ are improperly classed with the vowels; the first is simply the letter ঙ or ঙ্গ, deprived of its inherent vowel; the second is synonymous with ই, and therefore unnecessary.

ক and খ. The first of these is a simple *k*, and the latter its aspirate, like *kh* in the compound word *brick-house*. খ is frequently but incorrectly pronounced like ন ḥ.

গ is the common hard *g*, and ঘ the same letter aspirated, as in *log house*.

ঙ, usually expressed in Asamese by the compound character ঙ্গ ng (ঙ and গ), is equivalent to *n* in *sink*, or *ng* in *sing*. In cases where this letter requires the mark ় underneath, it is written ঙ়. It never begins an Asamese word.

চ, ছ. The latter of these is properly an aspirate of the first; in Asamese both are pronounced like simple *s*. They never have the sound of *ch*; to express this, ত্য *ty* is often used, as in writing the title of the Ahom rajas, ত্যাও chau, *Lord*.

জ j, ঝ jh. These are both pronounced like *zy*, or *si* in *vision* (viz-yun), corresponding to the French *j*. At the end of words, the sound of the *y* is scarcely perceptible; thus মেজ, তেজ, are pronounced mez, and tez.

ঞ ny, is commonly used in Asamese manuscripts to denote the nasal n̲, as গোসাঞ gu̲ha̲in̲; but in printing, the symbol ঁ is used instead; thus, গোসাঁই gu̲ha̲in̲.

To a person acquainted only with the English language, this sound is somewhat difficult. Care must be taken not to pronounce it like *ng*. It is precisely the French *n* in *l'enfant*. Native writers often omit the ঁ even where the pronunciation requires it. This mark is not considered a distinct letter, but only a modifi-

cation of the vowel with which it is connected. In dictionaries, a letter thus marked takes its place immediately under the same letter followed by the vowels; thus কঁ follows কই, কও, কং &c. but precedes কক.

ট ṭ, ঠ ṭh, ড ḍ, ঢ ḍh. The first and third of these letters resemble the English t and d; the second and fourth are the corresponding aspirates, sounded as in *hot-house*, *Good-hope*. The usual form of ঠ in Asamese writings is ঠ.

ণ. This letter, when it occurs in the alphabet, is pronounced *r*; in Sanskrit words, it is sounded precisely as ন.

ত t, থ th, দ d, ধ dh. These letters scarcely differ from those of the foregoing class, and are often confounded with them by the natives of Asam. To pronounce these letters the tip of the tongue should be applied to the roots of the teeth, as if we were about to utter the word *think*. Yet care should be taken not to pronounce either ত or থ like the English *th*, an error into which Europeans sometimes fall. The first *t* in *Mat-thew*, and *d* in the word *breadth*, have very nearly the sound of ত and দ.

ন n, is sounded precisely like the corresponding English letter.

প p, ফ ph. The latter is often pronounced by the natives like the English *f*.

ৱ is the common b, and ভ its aspirate, like *bh* in *cob-house.*

ম m. This letter combined with a preceding consonant is sometimes corruptly pronounced as *w*; thus আত্মা, atwa for atma; স্মৱন, sworon for smoron.

য. The original pronunciation of this letter in Sanskrit is *y*; but in Asamese it is usually changed to *j*, and should therefore be written জ. When the Sanskrit sound is retained, it is customary to distinguish the letter by a dot beneath it, thus, য়.

As an initial, য় is often pronounced like অ, but incorrectly. This letter is substituted for ই i, whenever the latter is followed by another vowel; thus the emphatic form of চৱাই sorai, a *bird,* is চৱায়ে not চৱাইএ; ভয়ৰ not ভইঅৰ, genitive of ভই, *fear.* When ই is followed by অ or আ, য় is usually substituted for অ, as গিয়ান gian, *knowledge*; সিয়াল ẖial, a *jackal*; though some writers retain the অ. Sometimes, but less generally, য় is substituted for এ following ই, as দিয়ে for দিএ die, *he gives.* In Asamese য় can never be substituted for অ when it follows উ or ও; though this is done in Bengali. In Asamese the য় would give a wrong sound; thus the past participle of the verb হ'ই hói, *to be*, cannot be written হোয়া huya, but must be spelt either হোআ hua, or হোৱা huwa, which are identical in sound, and are both used by good writers.

When য় is combined with a preceding consonant, it takes the form ɟ, and is commonly pronounced as if an *i* were inserted before the consonant; আগ্যা agya is pronounced aigya; ৰখ্যা rokhya becomes roikhya. By the vulgar the *y* is often entirely sunk, and শূন্য hunyo, ধন্য dhonyo, অন্য onyo, are pronounced as if written শুইন ḥuin, ধইন dhoin, অইন oin.

ৰ r, has the usual sound of this letter. When it occurs at the end of a word, great care must be taken to join it closely with the preceding vowel, and not insert an intermediate sound, making an additional syllable. In English this is common; thus *fair* is pronounced *fa-ur*, like *prayer*; *more* like *mow-er*; *hire* like *high-er*. From habit, the student will be apt to introduce the same sound into Asamese, and pronounce গাখিৰ gakhir, *milk*, as if written গাখিয়াৰ gakhi-ar; পানিৰ panir, *of water*, as if written পানিয়াৰ pa-ni-ar; পুৰ pur, *full*, as if written পুঅৰ pu-or, or like the English word, *poor*. This error vitiates the pronunciation of almost every European.

Combined with a preceding consonant this letter is expressed by the mark ্ placed underneath, as পুত্র putro, a son. If the ৰ precede, it is expressed by the mark ৰ্ called ৰেফ reph, written over the letter, as in পর্বত porbot, a mountain. In Sanskrit, this mark placed over a consonant generally requires the latter to be doubled; thus পর্বত is written পর্ব্বত porbbot; নির্মল nirmol, *clean*, from নিৰ and মল, becomes নির্ম্মল

nirmmol; কর্ত্তা korta, becomes কর্ত্তা kortta, &c. The aspirates, however, together with ৰ, ৱ, ম, হ, do not admit of being doubled.

ল l, requires no particular explanation.

The letter ৱ w, is not used at the commencement of words. In Sanskrit words commencing with v, ৱ is substituted for ৱ. The letter ও when followed by অ or এ is changed to ৱ; thus তেঁও, with the emphatic এ, becomes তেঁৱে ten̲we; নাও nau̲, *a boat*, in the genitive becomes নাৱৰ nawor; গাঁও gau̲n̲, *a village*, becomes গাঁৱৰ gan̲wor.

Combined with a preceding consonant ৱ is expressed by a ৱ placed underneath; the sound of the *w* is, however, often scarcely perceptible; thus স্ৱৰগ sworog, ইস্ৱৰ Iswor, স্ৱৰূপ sworup, are pronounced nearly as if written চৰগ sorog, ইচৰ Isor, চৰূপ sorup. The full pronunciation of the *w* in these cases is inelegant, and should be avoided.

শ, ষ, স. The native pronunciation of these three Sanskrit letters being the same, only one character স ḥ, is used in printing Asamese. This letter has the sound of guttural *kh*, or the Greek *X*, pronounced as in the act of hawking phlegm from the throat. It is of the utmost importance that the learner should acquire the correct pronunciation of this letter; taking care not to confound it either with খ kh, or with the simple হ h.

This letter has always the sound of *s*, when combined with another consonant; as শিষ্য hisy, a *disciple*, শাস্ত্র ḥastro, *scripture*, খ্রিষ্ট Khristo *Christ*. But reph, inserted over the ষ, does not change it to *s*; thus, দর্শন dorḥon, not dorson.

Neither of the characters শ, ষ, স, are pronounced by the Asamese like English *sh*, unless combined with য় y, as in বেশ্যা besya, শ্যাম syam, শিষ্য ḥisy, which should be sounded as if written *besha*, *sham*, *hish*. It is matter of some surprise that philologists appear not to have been generally aware of the true nature of this sound, which is not an aspirated *s*, but a compound formed by the combination of the consonant *y* with the letter *s*. Thus *rook's-yell*, (the two words being united as closely as possible in the pronunciation,) becomes indentical with *rook-shell*; *fit-shoe*, with *fits-you*. *Shun* is equivalent to the latter syllable of the words *mission* (mis-syun), *mention*, (men-syun), &c. In like manner *z*, or soft *s*, combined with *y*, forms the sound of *zh*, as in *vision*, pronounced *vizy-un*.

In all words introduced into the Asamese language from the Hindustani, English, Hebrew, Greek, &c. চ is the proper representative of the simple *s*; as চেলাম selam, *compliments*; চিপাহি sipahi, a *soldier*, চামুএল, Samuel. স and শ were used to express this sound in the first version of the Asamese New Testament, printed at Serampore, and, in consequence, the name of our Savior is to this day pronounced য়িশু Yiḥu

instead of Yisu, in many parts of Asam. Natives who have become familiar with the Bengali, and others wishing to be thought learned, often give to শ the sound of s; as সকল sokol, for ḥokol, *all*; দেশ des for deḥ, a *country*; শিষ্য sis for ḥisy, a *disciple*; an error which will be avoided by those who would speak the language in its purity.

হ্ is a simple aspirate, like the English h.

ক্ষ is a compound of ক k and ষ sh, but is pronounced খ্য khy, and in Asamese is often softened to খ. The compound character is unnecessary.

Having given this brief account of all the letters in the Sanskrit alphabet, and their pronunciation as given by the natives of Asam, we are now prepared to present in one view the following

COMPLETE ASAMESE ALPHABET.

অ	o	আ	a	ই	i	উ	u
এ	e	ঐ	oi	ও	u̲	ঔ	ou
ক	k	খ	kh	গ	g	ঘ	gh
ঙ	ng	চ	s	জ	j	ঞ	n̲
ট	ṭ	ঠ	ṭh	ড	ḍ	ঢ	ḍh
ত	t	থ	th	দ	d	ধ	dh
ন	n	প	p	ফ	ph	ব	b
ভ	bh	ম	m	য়	y	ৰ	r
ল	l	ৱ	w	শ	ḥ	হ্	h

The vowels are combined with the consonants in the following manner:

ক	ko	কা	ka	কি	ki	কু	ku
কে	ke	কৈ	kói	কো	ku	কৌ	kóu

The combination of উ with the consonants ৰ and হ, produces the forms ৰু ru, and হু hu. Two consonants occurring together are usually joined, forming a compound letter; thus endhar, *darkness*, is written এন্ধাৰ, not এন্‌ধাৰ; সঙ্কট ḥongkoṭ, *jeopardy*, not সংকট; পর্বত porbot, *a mountain*, not পৰ্‌বত. Most of the compounds are easily recognized from their resemblance to the simple forms. The following are somewhat irregular in their formation:

ক্র	kr	ক্ত	kt	ঙ্ক	ngk	ত্র	tr	ক্রু	tru
ক্ষ	ns	ঞ্জ	nj	ণ্ড	nḍ	ন্তু	ntu	ন্থ	nth
ন্ধ	ndh	স্তু	stu	স্থ	sth	হু	hu		

The following forms are sometimes met with in manuscripts and books:

ঈ	i	ঈ	i	ঈ	í	ঊ	u	ঊ	ú
ক্ষ	ku	ক্ষ	kri	গু	gu	জ্ঞ	jny (gy)	গ্ন	nu
ট্ট	ṭṭ	ও	tu	ত্ত	tt	ত্র	ttr	থ্থ	tth
ক্রূ	trú	ৠ	tri	ত্ম	tm	হ্ন or ৎ for ত্	থ্য	ty
দ্দ	du	দ্ব	dw	দ্ধ	ddh	ন্ন	nu	ন্ব	nw
ন্ধ	ndh	প্প	pu	ঢ়ু	bu	দ্দ	bd	দ্ধ	bdh
ব্র	br	ব্রু	bru	থ্য	by	ন্ম	mu	ন্ম	mw
শু	ḥu	ষ্ট	sṭ	ষ্ঠ	sṭh	ষ্ণ	sn	ষ্ম	sw
হ্ন	hu	হ্র	hri	হ্ন	hn	হ্য	hy (jy)	ক্ষ্ম	khm

The Sanskrit rules for the permutation of vowels, when they fall together at the end and beginning of words to be combined, as অ, ই, উ, changed to আ, এ, ও, are not observed in Asamese. Thus পৰম ইশ্বৰ, the *Supreme God*, is written and pronounced as two distinct words, not পৰমেশ্বৰ as in Sanskrit; ধৰম অৱতাৰ *Holy Incarnation*, not ধর্ম্মাৱতাৰ; দখিন উতৰ not দখিনোতৰ, *north and south*. But familiar and established compounds introduced from the Sanskrit in their combined state, may preserve these permutations; as দেসাধিকাৰ dehadhikar, *ruler of a country*, instead of দেস অধিকাৰ; চন্দ্রোদই sondrudoi for চন্দ্র উদই sondro udoi, the *moon's rising*; দেসান্তৰ dehantor, *beyond the country*, instead of দেস অন্তৰ deh ontor; yet the more usual and regular form is দেসৰ অধিকাৰ dehor ódhikar, চন্দ্রৰ উদই sondror udoi, &c.

Words are often contracted in Asamese by the ommission of ৰ, and certain other letters in the middle of a word, when followed by the vowel ই; as হৈতে hóite for সহিতে hóhite; কৈ kói for কৰি kóri; নৈ nói for নদি nodi; পৈ pói for পতি póti; ঘৈনি ghóini for ঘৰিনি ghorini; হৈধনি hóidhóni for হৰিধনি hóridhóni; খুইচে khuise for খুজিচে khujise, *he asks for*, and sometimes বুইলে buile, for বুলিলে bulile, *he said*.

The numerical notation in Asamese corresponds to that of the English; the following being the forms of the figures in use:

১ ২ ৩ ৪ ৫ ৬ ৭ ৮ ৯ ০

When a word is to be repeated, it is usual to place the figure ২ after it, instead of writing the word again; a clumsy contrivance, which often renders a sentence ambiguous, and which ought not to be tolerated in print.

Other abbrevations in use are শ্রী (Bengali শ্রী or শ্রী) for শ্রি sri, *illustrious*, a word prefixed to proper names; and ৺ signifying Iswor, or the triliteral name of the deity, ওঁ, A U M.

The character ৎ is affixed where the first part only of a word is written, as টৎ for টকা, *a rupee*; নৎ for নম্বৰ, *number*; খ্রিৎ অৎ for খ্রিষ্ট অৱতাৰ, or *Anno Domini*.

In writing the names of places, rivers, &c. of Asam, in Roman characters, it is usual to follow the Bengali pronunciation; thus we say Asam, from the Bengali আসাম, instead of the native term অসম* Oḥom, or আহম Ahom; Sibsagor instead of সিৱসাগৰ Ḥiwoḥagor; Gowahati instead of গুআহাটি Guahaṭi; and Nowgong, which is a corruption of নগাঁও Nogaun, New Village.

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* This was the term given by the natives to the Shyans, when they first invaded the country, and signifies *unequaled*, from সম ḥom, *equal*, and অ, negative particle. The word is commonly written *Assam* by Europeans, to correspond with the present vitiated pronunciation, which gives the first *a* the short sound as in *battle*, instead of the full Italian sound as in *papa*. The *s* being single in the original, it seems better to preserve the same orthography in English; and for this we have the best authorites; Wilcox, who first explored and described the country, Wilson's Sanskrit Dictionary, Pearce's Geography, Robinson's Descriptive Account of Asam, &c. &c.

ASAMESE ALPHABET.

Letter.	*Symbol.*	*Power.*	*Example.*	*Romanized.*	*Sounded as in*
অ		o	ধৰমি	dhorómi	c*o*mm*o*dore
আ	া	a	আকাস	akaḥ	f*a*ther
ই	ি	i	চিঠি	siṭhi	c*i*ty
উ	ু	u	পুৰুস	puruḥ	c*u*ck*oo*
এ	ে	e	এনে	ene	*e*arnest
ঐ	ৈ	oi	খাৱৈ	khawói	g*oi*ng
ও	ো	u̲	বোলোঁ	bu̲lu̲n̲	b*u*ll
ঔ	ৌ	ou	কুপৌ	kupóu	p*our*
ক		k	কাকত	kakot	*k*ing
খ		kh	পুখুৰি	pukhuri	coc*k*-*h*orse
গ		g	গল	gól	*g*oal
ঘ		gh	লঘনা	loghona	lo*g*-*h*ouse
ঙ	ং	ng	চাঙ	sang	si*nking*
চ		s	চন্দ্র	sondro	*s*ome
জ		j	জেনে	jene	*j*e, (French)
ঞ	ঁ	n̲	আঁওতাই	au̲n̲tai	l'e*n*fa*n*t, Fr.
ট		ṭ	আটাই	aṭai	*t*en*t*
ঠ		ṭh	ঠোঁট	ṭhu̲n̲ṭ	boa*t*-*h*ire
ড		ḍ	ডাঙৰ	ḍangor	*d*arling
ঢ		ḍh	ঢাকনি	ḍhakóni	chil*dh*ood
ত		t	তপত	topot	Ma*t*thew
থ		th	অর্থাত	orthat	pries*th*ood
দ		d	দন্দ	dond	spen*d*thrift

Letter.	*Symbol.*	*Power.*	*Example.*	*Romanized.*	*Sounded as in*
ধ		dh	ধার	dhar	a*dh*ere
ন		n	নতুন	nótun	*n*o*n*e
প		p	পানি	pani	*p*en
ফ		ph	ফুল	phul	u*p*-*h*ill
ব		b	বরন	boron	*b*ut
ভ		bh	ভাত	bhat	a*bh*or
ম		m	মলম	molom	*m*an
য়	্য	y	বয়স	boyoḥ	*y*outh
র	্র	r	প্রার্থনা	prarthona	*r*oll
ল		l	লরা	lóra	*l*oad
র্		w	অর্স্য	owosy	*w*ind
স		ḥ, s *	সিস্য	ḥisy	guttural *h*
হ		h	হাঁহ	ha̲nh	*h*ard

COMPOUND FORMS.

ক্র kr, ক্ত kt, গ্ন gn, ঙ্ক ngk, ক্ষ ns, ঞ্জ nj,
ণ্ট nṭ, ণ্ঠ nṭh, ণ্ড nḍ, ত্ন tn, ত্ম tm, ত্র tr,
ত্রু tru দ্ধ ddh, দ্ম dm, দ্ভ dbh, দ্ব dw, ন্ত nt,
ন্ত্র ntr, ন্তু ntu, ন্থ nth, ন্দ nd, ন্দ্র ndr, ন্দ্রু ndru,
ন্ধ ndh, ন্ব nb, ন্ম nm, ন্স ns, প্ত pt, প্ন pn,
প্ল pl, ব্দ bd, ভ্রু bhru, ম্প mp, ম্ব mb, ম্ভ mbh,
ল্প lp, ষ্ট st, ষ্ঠ sṭh, স্ক sk, স্ত st, স্ত্র str,
স্তু stu, স্থ sth, স্ন sn, স্প sp, স্ব sw, স্ম sm,
স্রু sru, হ্ম ru, হ্ন hu, হ্র hr, হ্ম hm.

* Combined with another consonant, this letter is always sounded as S.

THERE are no articles in Asamese. Their place is supplied by এক ek, *one*, for the indefinite, and সেই hei, *that*, for the definite.

A noun standing without an affix to limit its signification, is used either for the singular or plural; thus মানুহ manuh, may either mean *man*, *a man*, *the man*, or *men*, *the men*. To denote the plural, বিলাক bilak, হঁত hont, or বোৰ bur, is affixed. Of these, the first is the most honorary.

Asamese nouns have four degrees of emphasis:

1st. The radical form মানুহ manuh, *man*.

2d. The same slightly emphatic, as মানুহে manuhe. This is generally used for the nominative to a verb.

3d. The same still more emphatic, by the addition of ই, as মানুহেই কৰিলে, *it was man* that did it.

4th. The highest degree of emphasis is denoted by the affix হে, as মানুহহে কৰিলে, manuhhe korile, *it was only man* that did it.

The cases are six, besides the vocative, which is identical with the nominative in form.

DECLENSION of মানুহ manuh, *a man*.

SINGULAR OR PLURAL.

Nominative,	মানুহ	manuh	a or the man
Genitive,	মানুহৰ	manuhor	of a man
Dative,	মানুহলৈ	manuholoi	to or for a man
Accusative,	মানুহ, মানুহক	manuhok	a man
Locative,	মানুহত	manuhot	at or in a man
Ablative	মানুহে	manuhe	by or with a man

Emphatic Form.

Nom.	মানুহে	manuhe	a or the man
Gen.	মানুহৰে	manuhore	of the man
Dat.	মানুহলৈকে	manuholoike	to, as far as, the man
Acc.	মানুহকে	manuhoke	the man
Loc.	মানুহতে	manuhote	at, in, to the man
Abl.	মানুহেৰে	manuhere	by or with the man

PLURAL.

Nom.	মানুহবিলাক	manuhbilak	men
Gen.	মানুহবিলাকৰ	manuhbilakor	of men
Dat.	মানুহবিলাকলৈ	manuhbilakoloi	to or for men
Acc.	মানুহবিলাককে	manuhbilakok	men
Loc.	মানুহবিলাকত	manuhbilakot	at or in men
Abl.	মানুহবিলাকে	manuhbilake	with men

Emphatic Form.

Nom.	মানুহবিলাকে	manuhbilake	men
Gen.	মানুহবিলাকৰে	manuhbilakore	of men
Dat.	মানুহবিলাকলৈকে	manuhbilakoloike	to men
Acc.	মানুহবিলাককে	manuhbilakoke	men
Loc.	মানুহবিলাকতে	manuhbilakote	at or in men
Abl.	মানুহবিলাকেৰে	manuhbilakere	with men

INFERIOR.

Nom.	মানুহঁত	manuhont	men
Gen.	মানুহঁতৰ	manuhontor	of men
Dat.	মানুহঁতলৈ	manuhontoloi	to or for men
Acc.	মানুহঁতক	manuhontok	men
Loc.	মানুহঁততত	manuhontot	at or in men
Abl.	মানুহঁতে	manuhonte	by or with men

Emphatic Form.

Nom.	মানুহঁতে	manuhonte	men
Gen.	মানুহঁতৰে	manuhontore	of men
Dat.	মানুহঁতলৈকে	manuhontoloike	to men
Acc.	মানুহঁতকে	manuhontoke	men
Loc.	মানুহঁততে	manuhontote	at or in men
Abl.	মানুহঁততেৰে	manuhontere	by or with men

Otherwise:

Nom.	মানুহবোৰ	manuhbur	men
Gen.	মামুহবোৰৰ	manuhburor	of men
Dat.	মানুহবোৰলৈ	manuhburoloi	to or for men
Acc.	ম্যানুহবোৰক	manuhburok	men
Loc.	মানুহবোৰত	manuhburot	at or in men
Abl.	মানুহবোৰে	manuhbure	by or with men

Emphatic Form.

Nom.	মানুহবোৰে	manuhbure	men
Gen.	মানুহবোৰৰে	manuhburore	of men
Dat.	মানুহবোৰলৈকে	manuhburoloike	to men
Acc.	মানুহবোৰকে	manuhburoke	men
Loc.	মানুহবোৰতে	manuhburote	at or in men
Abl.	মানুহবোৰেৰে	manuhburere	by or with men

Nouns ending in অ are thus declined:

	Simple Form.		*Emphatic.*		
Nom.	পুত্র	putro	পুত্রই	putroi	a son
Gen.	পুত্রৰ	putror	পুত্রৰে	putrore	of a son
Dat.	পুত্রলৈ	putroloi	পুত্রলৈকে	putroloike	to a son
Acc.	পুত্রক	putrok	পুত্রকে	putroke	a son
Loc.	পুত্রত	putrot	পুত্রতে	putrote	at a son
Abl.	পুত্রই	putroi	পুত্রেৰ	putrere	with a son

Plural, পুত্রবোৰ, পুত্রবিলাক, পুত্রহঁত, &c.

Nouns ending in আ:

	Simple.		*Emphatic.*		
Nom.	গা	ga	গাই	gai	a body
Gen.	গাৰ	gar	গাৰে	gare	of a body
Dat.	গাৰৈ	galoi	গাৰৈলকে	galoike	to a body
Acc.	গা	ga	গাকে	gake	a body
Loc.	গাত	gat	গাতে	gate	on a body
Abl.	গাই	gai	গাৰে	gare	with a body

Plural, গাবোৰ, গাবিলাক, &c.

Nouns ending in ই:

	Simple.		*Emphatic.*		
Nom.	চৰাই	sorai	চৰায়ে	soraie	a bird
Gen.	চৰাইৰ	sorair	চৰাইৰে	soraire	of a bird
Dat.	চৰাইলৈ	sorailoi	চৰাইলৈকে	sorailoike	to a bird
Acc.	চৰাইক	soraik	চৰাইকে	soraike	a bird
Loc.	চৰাইত	sorait	চৰাইতে	soraite	in a bird
Abl.	চৰায়ে	soraie	চৰাইৰে	soraire	with a bird
			চৰায়েৰে	soraiere	

Plural, চৰাইবোৰ, চৰাইবিলাক, &c.

	Simple.		*Emphatic.*		
Nom.	জুই	jui	জুয়ে	juie	fire
Gen.	জুইৰ	juir	জুইৰে	juire	of fire
Dat.	জুইলৈ	juiloi	জুইলৈকে	juiloike	to fire
Acc.	জুই, জুইক	juik	জুইকে	juike	fire
Loc.	জুইত	juit	জুইতে	juite	in fire
Abl.	জুয়ে	juie	জুইৰে	juire	with fire
			জুয়েৰে	juiere	

Nouns ending in ঊ are thus declined:

	Simple.		*Emphatic.*		
Nom.	চকু	sóku	চকুএ	sókue,	an eye
Gen.	চকুৰ	sókur	চকুৰে	sókure,	of an eye
Dat.	চকুলৈ	sókuloi	চকুলৈকে	sókuloike	to an eye
Acc.	চকু	sóku	চকুকে	sókuke	an eye
Loc.	চকুত	sókut	চকুতে	sókute	in an eye
Abl.	চকুএ	sókue	চকুৰে	sókure	with an eye
			চকুএৰে	sókuere	

Nouns ending in ও:

	Simple.		*Emphatic.*		
Nom.	নাও	nau	নাৱে	nawe,	a boat
Gen.	নাৱৰ	nawor	নাৱৰে	nawore	of a boat
Dat.	নাৱলৈ	nawoloi	নাৱলৈকে	nawoloike	to a boat
Acc.	নাও	nau	নাৱকে	nawoke	a boat
Loc.	নাৱত	nawot	নাৱতে	nawote	in a boat
Abl.	নাৱে	nawe	নাৱেৰে	nawere	with a boat

Nouns ending in ঔ:

	Simple.		*Emphatic.*		
Nom.	কুপৌ	kupóu	কুপৌএ	kupóue	a dove
Gen.	কুপৌৰ	kupóur	কুপৌৰে	kupóure	of a dove
Dat.	কুপৌলৈ	kupóuloi	কুপৌলৈকে	kupóuloike	to a dove
Acc.	কুপৌক	kupóuk	কুপৌকে	kupóuke	a dove
Loc.	কুপৌত	kupóut	কুপৌতে	kupóute	in a dove
Abl.	কুপৌএ	kupóue	কুপৌৰে	kupóure	with a dove
			কুপৌএৰে	kupóuere	

Nouns ending in a consonant are thus declined:

	Simple.		*Emphatic.*		
Nom.	মুৰ	mur	মুৰে	mure	a or the head
Gen.	মুৰৰ	muror	মুৰৰে	murore	of a head
Dat.	মুৰলৈ	muroloi	মুৰলৈকে	muroloike	to a head
Acc.	মুৰ	mur	মুৰকে	muroke	a head
Loc.	মুৰত	murot	মুৰতে	murote	on a head
Abl.	মুৰে	mure	মুৰেৰে	murere	with a head

	Simple.		*Emphatic.*		
Nom.	হাঁহ	hanh	হাঁহে	hanhe	a duck
Gen.	হাঁহৰ	hanhor	হাঁহৰে	hanhore	of a duck
Dat.	হাঁহলৈ	hanholoi	হাঁহলৈকে	hanholoike	to a duck
Acc.	হাঁহ	hanh	হাঁহকে	hanhoke	a duck
Loc	হাঁহত	hanhot	হাঁহতে	hanhote	in a duck
Abl.	হাঁহে	hanhe	হাঁহেৰে	hanhere	with a duck

	Simple.		*Emphatic.*		
Nom.	দিন	din	দিনে	dine	a day
Gen.	দিনৰ	dinor	দিনৰে	dinore	of a day
Dat.	দিনলৈ	dinoloi	দিনলৈকে	dinoloike	to a day
Acc.	দিন	din	দিনকে	dinoke	a day
Loc.	দিনত	dinot	দিনতে	dinote	on a day
	দিনা	dina	দিনাই	dinai	
Abl.	দিনে	dine	দিনেৰে	dinere	with a day

The simple accusative of neuter nouns is generally the same as the nominative; in the accusative of persons and animals also, the termination ক is often omitted.

Nouns are sometimes joined with the affix ট or টো, which is nearly equivalent to the article *the* in English, as মানুহটে, মানুহটো, *the man*. These forms are thus declined:

	Simple.	*Emphatic.*	*Simple.*	*Emphatic.*
Nom.	———	মানুহটে	মানুহটো	মানুহটোএ
Gen.	মানুহটৰ	মানুহটৰে	মানুহটোৰ	মানুহটোৰে
Dat.	মানুহটলৈ	মানুহটলৈকে	মানুহটোলৈ	মানুহটোলৈকে
Acc.	মানুহটক	মানুহটকে	মানুহটোক	মানুহটোকে
Loc.	মানুহটত	মানুহটতে	মানুহটোত	মানুহটোতে
Abl.	মানুহটে	মানুহটেৰে	মানুহটোএ	মানুহটোএৰে

টো is also placed after the genitive to distinguish an individual from others; as ৰৰটো borṭu, *the largest*, তলৰটো tolorṭu, *the lower one*, মাজৰটো majorṭu, *the middle one*, পাচৰটো pasorṭu, *the last*.

টি is applied to objects that are small, delicate or beloved; as চৰাইটি, a little bird; মোৰ প্ৰিয় লৰাটি, my dear little son.

Generic Nouns. When a numeral adjective is used, it is usually conjoined with a generic affix, denoting the class to which the noun belongs, as মানুহ দুজন, men two persons, i. e. *two men*; চোআলি এজনি, a girl one female, i. e. *a girl*. The following are some of the principal generic affixes.

টা, applied to things in general, without any particular classification; as এটা মানুহ, one man; পাঁচোটা চৰাই, five birds; দহোটা ঘৰ, ten houses.

টি, to things that are small, as কুকুৰাৰ পোআলি চাইটি, four chickens.

খন or খান, a sheet, any thing spread out, or extended; as এখান পানি, a sheet of water; নাও দুখন, two boats; কটাৰি এখন, a knife.

জোপা, জুপি, a tree or bush; as দোজোপা গচ, two trees; আম বাৰে জোপা, twelve mango trees.

গচ, a tree, applied to things long and slender; as লেজু দুগচ, two ropes; সোনৰ হাৰ এগচ, a gold chain.

ডাল, ডালি, a branch; বাঁহ সোলে ডাল, sixteen bamboos; লাখুটি এডাল, a cane; চাৰি ডাল খাগৰি, four reeds; এডালি চুলি, a hair.

ডোখৰ, ডুখৰি, a piece; এডোখৰ মাটি, a piece of ground; কাপৰ এডোখৰ, a piece of cloth.

পোলা or মুঠা, a bundle; দোপোলা নল, two bundles of reeds; খৰি এমুঠা, a bundle of wood; মুঠি, a handful; চাউল তিনি মুঠি, three handfuls of rice.

টোপা or টোপি, a drop, পানি এটুপি a drop of water; গাখিৰ এটোপা, a little milk.

সোপা, a heap, a mass; ফেন এসোপা, a mass of foam; কাপৰ এসোপা, a bundle of cloth.

গোটা চাৰেক, several; মহ গোটা চাৰেক, several buffaloes.

Reduplications. The Asamese are fond of repeating a word with some slight variation, to represent several things of the same sort, as চাউল rice, চাউল তাউল, rice and other eatables; কুকুৰ চুকুৰ, dogs, &c. The following are specimens of the common dialect.

বাচন, a plate	বাচন বর্তন, plates and dishes
ভাত, cooked rice	ভাত চাত, eatables
চাগলি, a goat	চাগলি তাগলি, goats and the like

কিতাপ, a book — কিতাপ চিতাপ, books
খোআ, eating — খোআ বোআ, eating and drinking
কোআ, speaking — কুআ কুই, reports
চেনেহ, love — চেনেহা চেনেহি, mutual affection
গচ, a tree — গচ গচনি, woods
সাক, greens — সাক চাক, greens and vegetables
মাচ, fish — মাচ কাচ, fishes, &c.
গর্জন, thunder — গর্জন তর্জন, roarings
পইচা, pice — পইচা চইচা, pice and small coins
কথা, a word — কথন মথন, conversation
হাত, a hand — হাত পাত, hands and feet
ধন, money — ধন বান, money
কল, plantain — কল চল, plantains, &c.

Sometimes the words are unlike in sound, but similar in signification, as:

লৰা, boys	দামুৰি, calves	লৰা দামুৰি, children
কাপৰ, cloth	কানি, rags	কাপৰ কানি, clothing
জল, water	পান, drinking	জল পান, luncheon
বালি, sand	চাই, ashes	বালি চাই, an atom
ঘৰ, house	দুআৰ, door	ঘৰ দুআৰ, habitations

A more elegant manner of expressing the same idea is by using the term আদি কৰি, after the principal object designated, as পর্বতকে আদি কৰি তল গল, i. e. *the mountains, &c. went under;* or পর্বতকে আদি কৰি সকলো তল গল, *commencing with the mountains, every thing went down.* Sometimes the verb is omitted, as গচ আদি আটাইবোৰ নষ্ট হল, the *trees and every thing were destroyed.*

GENDER in Asamese is usually denoted by different words. Sometimes the distinction is markedby a difference of termination, the feminine usually ending in ই.

Masculine.	*Feminine.*
ৰজা roja, a king	ৰানি rani, a queen
কোঁঅৰ kuonr, a prince	কুঁঅৰি kuónri, a princess
স্বামি swami, a husband	ভার্জা bharja, a wife
পতি or পৈ pói, a husband	ঘৈনি ghóini, a wife
মুনিহ munih, a man	তিৰোতা tiruta, a woman
পুৰুস puruḥ, a man	তিৰি tiri, a woman
জন jon, a male person	জনি joni, a female
মতা mota, a male	মাইকি maiki, a female
বুৰা bura, an old man	বুৰি buri, an old woman
লৰা lóra, a boy	চোআলি suali, a girl
দেও deu, a god	দেবি debi, a goddess
গোসাঁই guḥain, a god	গোসানি guḥani, a goddess
বামুন bamun, a Brahman	বামুনি bamuni, Brahmaness
ডোম dum, a Doom	ডুমুনি dumuni, Doom woman
নগা noga, a Naga	নাগিনি nagini, Naga woman
বন্দি bondi, a man servant	বেঁটি benṭi, a maid servant
নদ nod, a river	নদি, নৈ nói, a female river

In speaking of their relatives, the Asamese use four different terms; thus বোপাই bupai, is *my father*; বাপেৰ baper, *your father*, inferior; বাপা bapa, *your father*, respectful; বাপেক bapek, *his father*. The following table comprehends, it is believed, nearly all the terms of this kind in common use.

My	*Your*	*His*	
মোৰ	তোৰ তোমাৰ	তাৰ	
বোপাই	বাপেৰ বাপা	বাপেক	father
আই	মাৰ মাৰা	মাক	mother
ককা	ককাৰ ককাৰা	ককাক	grand father
বুৰি আই	বুৰি মাৰ বুৰি মাৰা	বুৰি মাক	grand mother
আজো ককা	আজো ককাৰ আজো ককাৰা	আজো ককাক	great grand father
আজো বুৰি আই	আজো বুৰি মাৰ আজো বুৰি মাৰা	আজো বুৰি মাক	great grand mother
পো	পুতেৰ পোঁআ	পুতেক	son
জি	জিএৰ জিঁয়া	জিএক	daughter
নাতি	নাতিএৰ নাতিয়া	নাতিএক	grand son
নাতিনি	নাতিনিএৰ নাতিনিয়া	নাতিনিএক	grand daughter
পৰি নাতি	পৰি নাতিএৰ পৰি নাতিনিয়া	পৰি নাতিনিএক	great grand son
পৰি নাতিনি	পৰি নাতিনিএৰ পৰি নাতিনিয়া	পৰি নাতিনিএক	great grand daughter

ৈপ	ৈপএৰ ৈপয়া	ৈপএক	husband
ৈঘনি	ৈঘনিএৰ ৈঘনিয়া	ৈঘনিএক	wife
সহুৰ	সহুৰেৰ সহুৰা	সহুৰেক	father-in-law
সাহু	সাহুএৰ সাহুআ	সাহুএক	mother-in-law
জোঁআই	জোঁআয়েৰ জোঁআয়া	জোআয়েক	son-in-law
বোআৰি	বোআৰিএৰ বোআৰিয়া	বোআৰিএক	daughter-in-law
দদাই	দদায়েৰ দদায়া	দদায়েক	step-father
মাহিআই	মাহিমাৰ মাহিমাৰা	মাহিমাক	step-mother
ভতিজা	ভতিজাৰ ভতিজাৰা	ভতিজাক	step-son (father's)
পো	পুতেৰ পোঁআ	পুতেক	step-son (mother's)
ভতিজা	ভতিজাৰ ভতিজাৰা	ভতিজাক	step-daughter (father's)
জি	জিএৰ জিঁয়া	জিএক	step daughter (mother's)
ককাই	ককায়েৰ ককায়া	ককায়েক	elder brother, or cousin
ভাই	ভায়েৰ ভায়া	ভায়েক	younger brother, or cousin

বাই	বায়েৰ বায়া	বায়েক	eder sister, or cousin
ভনি	ভনিএৰ ভনিয়া	ভনিএক	younger sister, or cousin
বৰ বোপাই	বৰ বাপেৰ বৰ বাপা	বৰ বাপেক	father's elder brother
বৰ আই	বৰ মাৰ বৰ মাৰা	বৰ মাক	his wife
দদাই	দদায়েৰ দদায়া	দদায়েক	father's younger brother
খুৰি	খুৰিএৰ খুৰিয়া	খুৰিএক	his wife
জেঠাই	জেঠায়েৰ জেঠায়া	জেঠায়েক	father's or mother's elder sister
জেঠপা	জেঠপাএৰ জেঠপায়া	জেঠপায়েক	her husband
পেহি	পেহিএৰ পেহিয়া	পেহিএক	father's youngest sister
পেহা	পেহাৰ পেহা	পেহাক	her husband
মোমাই	মোমায়েৰ মোমায়া	মোমায়েক	mother's brother
মাই	মায়েৰ মায়া	মায়েক	his wife
মাহি	মাহিএৰ মাহিয়া	মাহিএক	mother's younger sister
মহা	মহাৰ মহা	মহাক	her husband
বৰ জনা	বৰ জনাৰ বৰ জনা	বৰ জনাক	husband's elder brother

দেওৰ	দেওৰেৰ দেওৰা	দেওৰেক	husband's younger brother
জিঠিঐ	জিঠিঐএৰ জিঠিঐয়া	জিঠিঐএক	husband's elder sister
ননন্দি	ননন্দিএৰ ননন্দা	ননন্দিএক	husband's younger sister
জেঠেৰি	জেঠেৰিএৰ জেঠেৰিয়া	জেঠেৰিএক	wife's elder brother
খুৰ সালি	খুৰ সালিএৰ খুৰ সালিয়া	খুৰ সালিএক	wife's younger brother or sister
জেসাহু	জেসাহুএৰ জেসাহুআ	জেসাহুএক	wife's elder sister
বৌ	বৌএৰ বৌআ	বৌএক	elder brother's wife
ভাই বো-আৰি	ভাই বোআ-ৰিএৰ ভাই বোআৰিয়া	ভাই বোআ-ৰিএক	younger brother's wife
ভিনিহি	ভিনিহিএৰ ভিনিহিয়া	ভিনিহিএক	elder sister's husband
বৈনাই	বৈনায়েৰ বৈনায়া	বৈনায়েক	younger sister's husband
ভতিজা পো	ভতিজা পুতেৰ ভতিজা পোঁআ	ভতিজা পুতেক	brother's son
ভতিজা জি	ভতিজা জিএৰ ভতিজা জিঁয়া	ভতিজা জিএক	brother's daughter
ভাগিন	ভাগিনেৰ ভাগিনিয়া	ভাগিনিএক	sister's son
ভাগিনি	ভাগিনিএৰ ভাগিনিয়া	ভাগিনিএক	sister's daughter

There are no prepositions in Asamese; their place is supplied by nouns in the locative and ablative cases, following the genitive; as মানুহৰ লগত, *with* the men, literally, *in company of the men.* The following are some of the most common nouns used in this way.

পৰা, *from*; locative case of পৰ, *other.*

হৈতে, *with*, ablative of সহিত, *union*, সহিতে, *in union with*; by contraction হৈতে.

লগত, *with*; loc. of লগ, *company*; abl. লগে.

সঙ্গে, *with*; ablative of সঙ্গ, *connection, company.*

পাচে, *after*, abl. of পাচ, *the after part;* loc. পাচত.

আগে, *before;* abl. of আগ, *the front;* loc. আগত.

ওপৰত and ওপৰে, *above;* from ওপৰ, the *upper part.*

তলত and তলে, *below;* from তল, *the lower part.*

নিমিতে and কাৰনে *for*, from নিমিত and কাৰন, *cause;* also হেতুকে, *because*, from হেতু or হেতুক, *cause.*

দোআৰাই, *by means of*, emphatic locative of দুআৰ, *a door, a way.*

হতুআই, *by, by the hand of,* emphatic form of the participial derivative হতুআ, from হাত, *a hand.*

কাষত, কাষৰত, *beside*, loc. of কাষ or কাষৰ, *border.*

কোষত, *beside*, loc. of কোষ, *side.*

পাৰত, *by, on the bank*, from পাৰ, *a bank, side.*

ওচৰত, *by, near*, from ওচৰ, *near, nearness.*

মাজত and মাজে, *among, amidst*, from মাজ the middle.

বাহিৰে and বাজে, *without, besides*, from বাহিৰ and বাজ, the *outside.*

ভিতৰত, ভিতৰে, *within*, from ভিতৰ, the *inner part.*

চাৰিও ফালে, *around*, from চাৰিও ফাল, *four sides.*
চাৰিও পোনে, *around*, from চাৰিও পোন, *four directions.*

The simple form of the ablative is usually followed by ৈসতে ḥoite, as মানুহে ৈসতে, *with men;* or by the verb দি di, as বাটে দি, *by the road*, মাজে দি, *by the midst, through.* Pronouns, and nouns signifying persons, are seldom used in the ablative except with ৈসতে. They are sometimes, however, followed by দি, as মৰে দি ন গলে, *unless he goes by me.*

When mere accompaniment is denoted, ৈসতে follows the simple form of the ablative, as তুমিএ ৈসতে জাম, *I will go with you.*

When the instrument by which an action is performed is followed by ৈসতে, the ablative must be in the emphatic form; as হাতেৰে ৈসতে বন কৰিচে, *he works with his hands.* When used without ৈসতে, the ablative may be in either the simple or emphatic form; as নাৱে গল, he *went by boat*, or নাৱেৰে গল, he *went with a boat.*

When a person is addressed, the locative case is generally used, as মানুহত কৈচে, he speaks *to* the man, literally, *at* the man; but if the noun be followed by the verb বুলি, *to say*, it must be put in the accusative, as মানুহক বুলিচে, *he tells the man.*

PRONOUNS.

First Personal Pronoun, মই moi, *I.*

SINGULAR.

	Simple Form.		*Emphatic.*		
Nom.	মই	moi	ময়ে	moie	I
Gen.	মোৰ	mu̲r	মোৰে	mu̲re	mine
Dat.	মোলৈ	mu̲loi	মোলৈকে	mu̲loike	to or for me
Acc.	মোক	mu̲k	মোকে	mu̲ke	me
Loc.	মোত	mu̲t	মোতে	mu̲te	at, in or on me
Abl.	ময়ে	moie	মোৰে	mu̲re	by or with me

PLURAL.

	Simple Form.		*Emphatic.*		
Nom.	আমি	ami	আমিএ	amie	we
Gen.	আমাৰ	amar	আমাৰে	amare	ours
Dat.	আমালৈ	amaloi	আমালৈকে	amaloike	to us
Acc.	আমাক	amak	আমাকে	amake	us
Loc.	আমাত	amat	আমাতে	amate	in us
Abl.	আমিএ	amie	আমাৰে	amare	with us

Second Personal Pronoun inferior, তই toi, *thou.*

SINGULAR.

	Simple Form.		*Emphatic.*		
Nom.	তই	toi	তয়ে	toie	thou
Gen.	তোৰ	tu̲r	তোৰে	tu̲re	thine
Dat.	তোলৈ	tu̲loi	তোলৈকে	tu̲loike	to thee
Acc.	তোক	tu̲k	তোকে	tu̲ke	thee
Loc.	তোত	tu̲t	তোতে	tu̲te	in thee
Abl.	তয়ে	toie	তোৰে	tu̲re	with thee

PLURAL.

	Simple Form.		*Emphatic.*		
Nom.	তহঁত	tohon̲t	তহঁতে	tohon̲te	you
Gen.	তহঁতৰ	tohon̲tor	তহঁতৰে	tohon̲tore	yours
Dat.	তহঁতলৈ	tohon̲toloi	তহঁতলৈকে	tohon̲toloike	to you
Acc.	তহঁতক	tohon̲tok	তহঁতকে	tohon̲toke	you
Loc.	তহঁতত	tohon̲tot	তহঁততে	tohon̲tote	in you
Abl.	তহঁতে	tohon̲te	তহঁতেৰে	tohon̲tere	with you

Second Personal Pronoun respectful, তুমি tumi, *thou.*

SINGULAR.

	Simple Form.		*Emphatic.*		
Nom.	তুমি	tumi	তুমিএ	tumie	thou
Gen.	তোমাৰ	tu̲mar	তোমাৰে	tu̲mare	thine
Dat.	তোমালৈ	tu̲maloi	তোমালৈকে	tu̲maloike	to thee
Acc.	তোমাক	tu̲mak	তোমাকে	tu̲make	thee
Loc.	তোমাত	tu̲mat	তোমাতে	tu̲mate	in thee
Abl.	তুমিএ	tumie	তোমাৰে	tu̲mare	with thee

PLURAL.

	Simple Form.		*Emphatic.*		
N.	তোমোলাক	tu̲mu̲lak	তোমোলাকে	tu̲mu̲lake	ye
G.	তোমোলাকৰ	tu̲mu̲lakor	তোমোলাকৰে	tu̲mu̲lakore	yours
D.	তোমোলাকলৈ	tu̲mu̲lakoloi	তোমোলাকলৈকে	tu̲mu̲lakoloike	to you
A.	তোমোলাকক	tu̲mu̲lakok	তোমোলাককে	tu̲mu̲lakoke	you
L.	তোমোলাকত	tu̲mu̲lakot	তোমোলাকতে	tu̲mu̲lakote	in you
A.	তোমোলাকে	tu̲mu̲lake	তোমোলাকেৰে	tu̲mu̲lakere	with you

Third Personal Pronoun demonstrative, ই i, *this man, this woman, this place, this thing.*

SINGULAR.

	Simple Form.		*Emphatic.*		
Nom.	ই	i	ইএ or এয়ে	eye	he, this
Gen.	ইয়াৰ	iar	ইয়াৰে	iare	of this
Dat.	ইয়াৈল	ialoi	ইয়াৈলকে	ialoike	to this
Acc.	ইয়াক	iak	ইয়াকে	iake	this
Loc.	ইয়াত	iat	ইয়াতে	iate	at this, here
Abl.	ইএ	ie	ইয়াৰে	iare	with or by this

As an adjective, এই ei, is often used instead of ই i.

PLURAL INFERIOR.

	Simple.		*Emphatic.*		
Nom.	ইহঁত	ihon̲t	ইহঁতে	ihon̲te	they, these
Gen.	ইহঁতৰ	ihon̲tor	ইহঁতৰে	ihon̲tore	of these
Dat.	ইহঁতৈল	ihon̲toloi	ইহঁতৈলকে	ihon̲toloike	to these
Acc.	ইহঁতক	ihon̲tok	ইহঁতকে	ihon̲toke	these
Loc.	ইহঁতত	ihon̲tot	ইহঁততে	ihon̲tote	in these
Abl.	ইহঁতে	ihon̲te	ইহঁতেৰে	ihon̲tere	with these

Or ইবোৰ ibu̲r, ইবোৰে ibu̲re, these, they, &c.

Plural respectful, ইবিলাক ibilak, ইবিলাকে ibilake, these, &c.

Third Personal Pronoun সি ḥi, *this man, this woman, this thing, this place.*

SINGULAR.

	Simple Form.		*Emphatic.*		
Nom.	সি	ḥi	সিএ, সেয়ে	ḥeye	he, or it
Gen.	তাৰ	tar	তাৰে	tare	his, of that
Dat.	তাৈল	taloi	তাৈলকে	taloike	to him, to that

Acc.	তাক	tak	তাকে	take	him, that
Loc.	তাত	tat	তাতে	tate	in him or it, there
Abl.	সিএ	hie	তাৰে	tare	with him, therewith

As an adjective, সেই ḥei, is comonly used instead of সি ḥi.

PLURAL INFERIOR.

	Simple.		*Emphatic.*		
N.	সিহঁত	ḥihon̲t	সিহঁতে	ḥihon̲te	they
G.	সিহঁতৰ	ḥihon̲tor	সিহঁতৰে	ḥihon̲tore	theirs
D.	সিহঁতলৈ	ḥihon̲toloi	সিহঁতলৈকে	ḥihon̲toloike	to them
A.	সিহঁতক	ḥihon̲tok	সিহঁতকে	ḥihon̲toke	them
L.	সিহঁতত	ḥihon̲tot	সিহঁততে	ḥihon̲tote	in them
A.	সিহঁতে	ḥihon̲te	সিহঁতেৰে	ḥihon̲tere	with them

Plural respectful, সিবিলাক hibilak, সিবিলাকে hibilake, they, &c.

সেইবোৰ and সেইবিলাক have the same sense, but are more strictly demonstrative.

Third Personal Pronoun feminine, তাই tai, *she.*

	Simple.		*Emphatic.*		
Nom.	তাই	tai	তায়ে	taie	she
Gen.	তাইৰ	tair	তাইৰে	taire	hers
Dat.	তাইলৈ	tailoi	তাইলৈকে	tailoike	to or for her
Acc.	তাইক	taik	তাইকে	taike	her
Loc.	তাইত	tait	তাইতে	taite	in or at her
Abl.	তায়ে	taie	তাইৰে	taire	with her

Plural, তাইহঁত taihon̲t, তাইহঁতে taihon̲te, they, &c.

***Third Personal Pronoun** honorific*, ঞও eun, *he, she, this man* or *woman*.

SINGULAR.

	Simple Form.		*Emphatic.*		
Nom.	ঞঁও	eun	ঞঁরে	eune	he or she
Gen.	ঞঁওৰ	eunr	ঞঁওৰে	eunre	his
Dat.	ঞঁওলৈ	eunloi	ঞঁওলৈকে	eunloike	to or for him
Acc.	ঞঁওক	eunk	ঞঁওকে	eunke	him
Loc.	ঞঁওত	eunt	ঞঁওতে	eunte	in or to him
Abl.	ঞঁরে	eune	ঞঁরেৰে	eunere	with him

Plural, ঞঁওবিলাক eunbilak, &c.

***Third Personal Pronoun** honorific*, তেঁও teun, *he, she, that man* or *woman*.

	Simple Form.		*Emphatic.*		
Nom.	তেঁও	teun	তেঁৱে	teune	he
Gen.	তেঁওৰ	teunr	তেঁওৰে	teunre	his
Dat.	তেঁওলৈ	teunloi	তেঁওলৈকে	teunloike	to or for him
Acc.	তেঁওক	teunk	তেঁওকে	teunke	him
Loc.	তেঁওত	teunt	তেঁওতে	teunte	in or to him
Abl.	তেঁৱে	teune	তেঁৱেৰে	teunere	with him

Plural, তেঁওবিবাক teunbilak, &c.

The *Relative Pronoun* জি ji, *who, which*, is thus declined:

	Simple.		*Emphatic.*		
Nom.	জি	ji	জেয়ে	jeye	who, which
Gen.	জাৰ	jar	জাৰে	jare	whose
Dat.	জালৈ	jaloi	জালৈকে	jaloike	to whom
Acc.	জাক	jak	জাকে	jake	whom
Loc.	জাত	jat	জাতে	jate	in whom, where
Abl.	জেয়ে	jeye	জাৰে	jare	with whom, whereby

Otherwise, in the neuter gender only:

Nom.	জি	ji	জেয়ে	jeye	which
Gen.	জিহৰ	jihor	জিহৰে	jihore	of which
Dat.	জিহলৈ	jiholoi	জিহলৈকে	jiholoike	to which
Acc.	জিহক	jihok	জিহকে	jihoke	which
Loc.	জিহত	jihot	জিহতে	jihote	in which
Abl.	জিহে	jihe	জিহেৰে	jihere	with which

Plural, জিবিলাক jibilak, জিবোৰ jibur, &c.

The *Interrogative* কোন kun, *who?* is thus declined:

	Simple.		*Emphatic.*		
Nom.	কোন	kun	কোনে	kune	who?
Gen.	কাৰ	kar	কাৰে	kare	whose?
Dat.	কালৈ	kaloi	কালৈকে	kaloike	to whom?
Acc.	কাক	kak	কাকে	kake	in whom?
Loc.	কাত	kat	কাতে	kate	in whom?
Abl.	কোনে	kune	কাৰে	kare	with whom?

Interrogative neuter, কি ki, *what?*

	Simple.		*Emphatic.*		
Nom.	কি	ki	কিহে	kihe	what?
Gen.	কিহৰ	kihor	কিহৰে	kihore	of what?
Dat.	কিহলৈ	kihor	কিহলৈকে	kiholoike	to what?
Acc.	কি	ki	কিহকে	kihoke	what?
Loc.	কিহত	kihot	কিহতে	kihote	wherein?
Abl.	কিহে	kihe	কিহেৰে	kihere	whereby?

কিবা kiba, *something*, compounded of কি and বা, is declined in the same way. Nom. কিবা kiba, Gen. কিহবাৰ kihobar, &c.

কোনো kunu, *some, some one, any one*, is often used with a negative particle to signify *nobody;* as কোনো নাই, there is *no one;* কোনেও নে জানে, *no one understands.* In the plural we have কোনো কোনো, কোনোবোৰ, কোনোবিলাক. কেত্‌বোৰ কেত্‌বিলাক, কেতেটি, are also used in the same sense.

কোনোবা, *somebody*, compounded of কোন, ও and বা, is thus declined:

Nom.	কোনোবা	কোনোবাই	somebody
Gen.	কাৰোবাৰ	কাৰোবাৰে	of somebody
Dat.	কাৰোবাৰৈ	কাৰোবাৰৈকে	to somebody
Acc.	কাকোবাক	কাকোবাকে	somebody
Loc.	কাতোবাত	কাতোবাতে	at somebody
Abl.	কোনোবাই	কাৰোবাৰে	with somebody

কেও, *any body*, is used only in the negative form, and is thus declined:

Nom.	কেও, কেৰে	keu, kewe	any body
Gen.	কাৰো	karu	of any body
Dat.	কালৈকো	kaloiku	to any body
Acc.	কাকো	kaku	any body
Loc.	কাতো	katu	at any body
Abl.	কেৰে, কাৰেও	kewe, kareu	with any body

The neuter একো, *even one thing*, is used in the same way. Gen. একোৰো, Dat. একোলৈকে, Acc. একোকে, Loc. একোতো, Abl. একোএৰে.

The defective Pronoun কৰ kór, (long sound of o) *whence?* is thus declined:

	Simple.		*Emphatic.*		
Gen.	কৱ	kór	কৱে	kóre	from whence?
Dat.	কলৈ	kóloi	কলৈকে	kóloike	whither?
Loc.	কত	kót	কতা	kóta	where?

In like manner decline the relative জৱ jor, *whence.*

Gen.	জৱ	jór	জলৈ	jóre	whence
Dat.	জলৈ	jóloi	জলৈকে	jóloike	whither
Loc.	জত	jót	জতে	jóte	where

Also the correlative তৱ tor, *thence.*

Gen.	তৱ	tór	তৱে	tóre	from thence
Dat.	তলৈ	tóloi	তলৈকে	tóloike	thither
Loc.	তত	tót	ততে	tóte	there

In all the above examples the o has the long sound.

Similar to these forms are কতোবা, কতোবাত, *somewhere*, and কলৈবালৈ, *to some place;* অলৈ তলৈ, *here and there.*

কিমান kiman, *how much? how many?* with the relative জিমান jiman, *as much*, and the correlatives তিমান timan, সিমান himan, সেইমান heiman, *so much*, are declined in the ordinary manner. They are used either substantively or as adjectives.

কেই kei, *how many?* is followed by a generic noun or affix, as কেইটা মানুহ, *how many men?*

কেইবাটাও keibatau, denotes *several.*

কেতেক ketek, or কত koto, *how many?* জেতেক jetek, or জত joto, *as many;* তেতেক tetek, or তত toto, *so many;* are either used as adjectives, or take the plural affix and are declined as ordinary nouns.

কেনে kene, *how?* জেনে jene, *as*, and তেনে tene, *such*, are used as adjectives.

আমুক amuk, *such an one*; আমুক তামুক, amuk tamuk, *such and such persons.*

ই হি, i ḥi, *this and that*, become in the genitive আৰ তাৰ, ar tar; Acc. ই হি, i ḥi, or আক তাক, ak tak.

The demonstrative pronouns, as well as nouns, take the generic affix after them; as ইটে iṭe, ইটো iṭu̲, এইটো eiṭu̲, *this one*; হিটে ḥiṭe, হিটো ḥiṭu̲, সেইটো ḥeiṭu̲, *that one*; কোনটো ku̲nṭu̲, *which one*? ইজনে হিজনে, ijone ḥijone, *this and that man*; ইজনি হি জনি, ijoni ḥijoni, *this and that woman.*

সকল, ḥokol, *all*, is thus declined:

	Simple.		*Emphatic.*	
Nom.	সকল	ḥokol	সকলে	ḥokole
Gen.	সকলৰ	ḥokolor	সকলৰে	ḥokolore
Dat.	সকলৈ	ḥokololoi	সকলৈকে	ḥokololoike
Acc.	সকলক	ḥokolok	সকলকে	ḥokoloke
Loc.	সকলত	ḥokolot	সকলতে	ḥokolote
Abl.	সকলে	ḥokole	সকলেৰে	ḥokolere

Combined with ও, its usual form to denote universality, it is declined thus:

Nom.	সকলো	ḥokolu̲	সকলোএ	ḥokolu̲e
Gen.	সকলৰো	ḥokoloru̲	সকলোৰে	ḥokolu̲re
Dat.	সকলোলৈ	ḥokolu̲loi	সকলোলৈকে	ḥokolu̲loike
Acc.	সকলকো	ḥokoloku̲	সকলোকে	ḥokolu̲ke
Loc.	সকলতো	ḥokolotu̲	সকলোতে	ḥokolu̲te
Abl.	সকলোএ	ḥokolu̲e	সকলোৰে	ḥokolu̲re

Plural, সকলোবোৰ, সকলোবিলাক, &c.

আটাই *all*, like সকলো, admits the plural form; as আটাইবিলাক, আটাইবোৰ, আটাইটিহঁত.

The Asamese do not consider it respectful, in addressing a superior, to use the pronoun in the second person; they do not venture to speak *to* him, but only *of* him, and therefore use either a noun, or the term আপুনি, *self*. The verb connected with the latter must also be be in the third person. Thus a native addressing a European will not use the terms তুমি দিয়া, *give thou*, but must say, চাহাবে দিব, *the Saheb will give it*, or আপুনি দিব, *thyself will give it*; if the imperative is used, it will be in the third person, চাহাবে or আপুনি দিওক, *let the Saheb give it*.

আপুনি, *thyself, myself, himself, herself, one's self,* is thus declined:

	Simple.	*Emphatic.*	
Nom.	আপুনি	আপুনিএ	thyself
Gen.	আপোনাৰ	আপোনাৰে	of thyself
Dat.	আপোনালৈ	আপোনালৈকে	to or for thyself
Acc.	আপোনাক	আপোনাকে	thyself
Loc.	আপোনাত	আপোনাতে	in or at thyself
Abl.	আপুনিএ	আপোনাৰে	by or with thyself

Plural, আপোনাবিলাক, আপোনা সকল, &c.

The reduplicated form, আপোনা আপুনি, is used where the action spoken of terminates in one's self. As an adjective, আপোন apun, is used; আপোন ঘৰ, *his own house*; if repeated, it indicates the plural, as আপোন আপোন ঘৰ, *their own houses*.

ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives in Asamese have no degrees of comparison. As a substitute, the verb ৈক koi or কৰি kori, is applied as an affix to the locative case of the object with which a comparison is made, and the adjective follows in its usual form; as মানুহতৈকে ডাঙৰ, *speaking to* or *in reference to a man*, it is *large*; i. e. it is *larger than a man.* আটাইতৈকে সৰু, it is the *smallest of all.* Sometimes another form is used, দুইৰো মাজত বৰ, amongst the *two* he is *large*; i. e. he is the *greater* of *the two*; সকলোৰে মাজত দুষ্ট, he is *wicked* amongst *all*; i. e. he is the *worst of all.*

A few adjectives have different forms for the masculine and feminine genders; as

Masculine.	*Feminine.*	
বুঢ়া	বুঢ়ি	old
আজলা	আজলি	foolish
ৰগা	ৰগি	white
কলা	কলি	black
সুন্দৰ	সুন্দৰি	beautiful

Adjectives are often formed from nouns, of which the following are specimens:

ধৰম	religion	ধৰমি	religious
স্বৰগ	heaven	স্বৰগি	heavenly
নৰক	hell	নৰকি	infernal
দোস	guilt	দুসি	guilty
গিয়ান	wisdom	গিয়ানি	wise
ওপৰ	top	উপৰি	superior
বল	strength	বলি	strong

চহৰ	country	চহৰিয়া	rustic
বয়স	age	বয়সিয়া	aged
বন	jungle	বনৰিয়া	wild
ঘৰ	a house	ঘৰচিয়া	tame
ৰোগ	disease	ৰুগিয়া	diseased
দুখ	misery	দুখিয়া	miserable
পাপ	sin	পপিয়া	wicked
ডাৱৰ	a cloud	ডাৱৰিয়া	cloudy
খঙ	anger	খঙাল	angry
ৰঙ	mirth	ৰঙুয়াল	merry
সাহ	courage	সাহিয়াল	bold
নেজ	a tail	নেজাল	tailed
ধন	money	ধনৱন্ত	rich
বুধি	wisdom	বুধিমন্ত	wise
বিদ্যা	learning	বিদ্যাৱন্ত	learned
সক্তি	power	সক্তিমন্ত	powerful

Adjectives are also formed from other adjectives by a change of termination; as

অলপ	few	অলপিয়া	scanty
সৰহ	many	সৰহিয়া	plentiful
সমান	even	সমনিয়া	alike
দিঘল	long	দিঘলিয়া	lengthy
কোমল	tender	কুমলিয়া	tender

Most adjectives are also used as nouns, and declined as such; thus সত্য, *true*, as a noun signifies *truth*; সোআদ, *sweet*, n. *sweetness*; ওখ, *high*, n. *height*; দৰিদ্ৰ, *poor*, n. *poverty*, or a *poor man*; পাপি *sinful*, n. *a sinner*; ভালেমান *many*, n. *the many*.

VERBS.

The moods of Asamese verbs are four; the Infinitive, Indicative, Imperative, and Subjunctive; besides Participles and Gerunds.

The infinitive is the radical form, used in an unlimited manner, and usually depending for its person and tense on the verb which follows it, as কৰি kóri, *do*. It does not correspond to the infinitive in English; nor is it to be confounded with the *participle*, since it partakes of the nature neither of a noun or an adjective. It may be translated either by the present participle, or the simple verb, followed by the conjunction *and;* as সি গুলিয়াই মাৰিলে, he *shooting* killed it; or, he *shot and* killed it. The latter form gives the more exact sense.

The other moods nearly correspond to those of the same names in English. The subjunctive has two forms; one is distinguished by the use of the conjunction জদি, *if*, as in English; the other by the affix হেঁতেন hen̲ten, as তুমি আহিলাহেঁতেন মই কৰিলোঁহেঁতেন, *If you had come, I should have done it.* The repetition of হেঁতেন, however, is inelegant; it is better to insert জদি in the first member of the sentence, or use the future conjunctive participle; thus, তুমি জদি আহিলা, or তুমি অহা হলে মই কৰিলোঁহেঁতেন।

The sense of the English infinitive is expressed in Asamese by gerunds, in the genitive, dative and accusative cases; thus, তাক কৰিবৰ দেখিলোঁ, I saw him

do it: কৰিবলৈ ধৰিছে, he is begining *to do* it; কৰিব খুজিছে, he wishes *to do* it.

The primary tenses are three, *Present*, কৰোঁ, *I do*; *Perfect*, কৰিলোঁ, *I have done*; *Future*, কৰিম, *I will do*. To these are added two compound tenses, formed by combining the verb with আছোঁ and আছিলোঁ, the present and perfect tenses of the defective verb আছোঁ, *to be*. By the help of these we have the *Present definite*, কৰিছোঁ, *I am doing*; and the *Pluperfect*, কৰিছিলোঁ, *I had done*, or *was doing*.

The verb is varied in the second person, according as the nominative is in the inferior or respectful style; but no distinction is ordinarily made in the form of the verb to denote the singular or plural number. When necessary to mark this distinction, the affix হঁক is subjoined to the plural.

CONJUGATION of the *Defective Verb* আছোঁ.

Infinitive wanting.

Indicative Present.

SINGULAR.

1. মই আছোঁ	moi asu̲n	I am
2. তই আছ	toi aso	thou art
2. তুমি আছা	tumi asa	thou art
3. সি আছে	ḥi ase	he, she, or it is

PLURAL.

1. আমি আছোঁ	ami asu̲n	we are
2. তহঁত আছ	toho̲nt aso	ye are
2. তোমোলাক আছা	tu̲mu̲lak asa	ye are
3. সিহঁত আছে	ḥiho̲nt ase	they are

Perfect.

SINGULAR.

1. মই আছিলোঁ	moi asilun	I was
2. তই আছিলি	toi asili	thou wert
2. তুমি আছিলা	tumi asila	thou wert
3. সি আছিল	ḥi asil	he was

PLURAL.

1. আমি আছিলোঁ	ami asilun	we were
2. তহঁত আছিলি	tohont asili	ye were
2. তোমোলাক আছিলা	tumulak asila	ye were
3. সিহঁত আছিল	ḥihont asil	they were

The two principal parts of a regular verb are the Infinitive, and the Perfect or Passive Participle, regarded as a substantive. In speaking of a verb, the natives designate it by the participle only, as জোআ বুলি কি অর্থ? What is the meaning of the word *going?*

Asamese verbs have three different forms of conjugation, depending on the manner in which the perfect participle is formed from the infinitive.

1. Verbs of the first conjugation end in a diphthong, which, in the participle, is changed to ওআ ua; as হৈ hoi, হোআ hua; পাই pai, পোআ pua; হুই ḥui, হোআ ḥua.

2. In the second conjugation, besides the conversion of the final ই into আ, there is a change in one of the preceding syllables of আ to অ, as আনি ani, অনা ona; or of উ to ও, as বুলি buli, বোলা bula; উপজি upoji, ওপজা upoja.

3. In the third conjugation the vowels remain unchanged, except the final ই, which is changed to আ, as মেলি meli, মেলা mela; or, if the word be a monosyllable, the *i* is retained, together with the *a*, as দি di, দিয়া dia.

Words having অ *o* in the penult, as কৰি kóri, কৰা kora, are regarded as belonging to the third conjugation, the first syllable remaining unchanged in writing; yet the pronunciation is varied as in the second conjugation, the vowel অ *o* being long in the infinitive, and short in the participle.

FIRST CONJUGATION.

Conjugation of the Neuter Verb হৈ, হোআ, *to be.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present tense, হওঁ, *I am*, (habitually).

মই *or* আমি হওঁ	moi *or* ami houn
তই *or* তহঁত হ	toi *or* tohont ho
তুমি *or* তোমোলাক হোআ	tumi *or* tumulak hua
সি, সিহঁত *or* সিবিলাক হই	hi, hihont *or* hibilak hoi

Present definite, হৈচোঁ, *I am*, (now).

মই *or* আমি হৈচোঁ	moi *or* ami hóisun
তই *or* তহঁত হৈচ	toi *or* tohont hóiso
তুমি *or* তোমোলাক হৈচা	tumi *or* tumulak hóisa
সি *or* সিহঁত হৈচে	hi *or* hihont hóise

Perfect, হলোঁ, *I was*, or *have been.*

মই *or* আমি হলোঁ	moi *or* ami hólun̲
তই *or* তহুঁত হলি	toi *or* tohon̲t hóli
তুমি *or* তোমোলাক হলা	tumi *or* tu̲mu̲lak hóla
সি *or* সিহুঁত হল	ḥi *or* ḥihon̲t hól

Pluperfect, হৈছিলোঁ, *I was*, or *had been.*

মই *or* আমি হৈছিলোঁ	moi *or* ami hóisilun̲
তই *or* তহুঁত হৈছিলি	toi *or* tohon̲t hóisili
তুমি *or* তোমোলাক হৈছিলা	tumi *or* tu̲mu̲lak hóisila
সি *or* সিহুঁত হৈছিল	ḥi *or* ḥihon̲t hóisil

Future, হম, *I shall be.*

মই *or* আমি হম	moi *or* ami hóm
তই *or* তহুঁত হবি	toi *or* tohon̲t hóbi
তুমি *or* তোমোলাক হবা	tumi *or* tu̲mu̲lak hóba
সি *or* সিহুঁত হব	ḥi *or* ḥihon̲t hóbo

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present, হ, *Be thou.*

তই *or* তহুঁত হ	toi *or* tohon̲t ho
তুমি *or* তোমোলাক হোআ	tumi *or* tu̲mu̲lak hu̲a
সি *or* সিহুঁত হওক	ḥi *or* ḥihon̲t houk

The *Future Imperative* is the same with the Indicative, as তই ন হবি, *be not;* ইয়াক কৰিবি, *do this.*

There is no first person in the imperative; for this the indicative is used, and is generally followed by হুঁক; as কৰোঁহুঁক, *Let us do it, or* আঁহা কৰোঁহুঁক, *Come, let us do it.* For the singular, use the term দিয়া with the gerund; মোক কৰিব দিয়া, *Let me do it.*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present, মই আমি হঁওহেঁতেন, *I should be.*

মই *or* আমি হঁওহেঁতেন	moi *or* ami houṉhenten
তই *or* তহঁত হহেঁতেন	toi *or* tohoṉt hohenteṉ
তুমি *or* তোমোলাক হোআহেঁতেন	tumi *or* tuṃulak huahenteṉ
সি *or* সিহঁত হলহেঁতেন	ḥi *or* ḥihoṉt holhenten

Perfect, মই হলোঁহেঁতেন, *I should have been.*

মই *or* আমি হলোঁহেঁতেন	moi *or* ami hóluṉhenten
তই *or* তহঁত হলিহেঁতেন	toi *or* tohoṉt hólihenteṉ
তুমি *or* তোমোলাক হলাহেঁতেন	tumi *or* tuṃulak hólahenten
সি *or* সিহঁত হলহেঁতেন	ḥi *or* ḥihoṉt hólhenteṉ

PARTICIPLES.

Conjunctive.

Present,	হঁওতে	houṉte	*while being*
Perfect,	হলত	hólot	*having been*
Future,	হলে	hóle	*on being*

Substantive or Adjective.

Present,	হঁওতা	houṉta	*being*
Perfect,	হোআ	huṳa	*being, been*

The substantive participle হোআ, is thus declined:

	Simple.	*Emphatic.*	
Nom.	হোআ	হোআই	*being*
Gen.	হোআৰ	হোআৰে	*of being*
Dat.	হোআলৈ	হোআলৈকে	*to being*
Acc.	হোআ	হোআকে	*being*
Loc.	হোআত	হোআতে	*on being*

GERUND.

Gen.	হবৰ	হবৰে	*of being*
Dat.	হবলৈ	হবলৈ	*to be, for being*
Acc.	হব	হবকে	*being*

In like manner conjugate the following:

Infinitive.		*Perfcct Participle.*		
কৈ	kói	কোআ	kụa	to say
লৈ	lói	লোআ	lụa	to take
ৰৈ	rói	ৰোআ	rụa	to stop
বৈ	bói	বোআ	bụa	to bear
থৈ	thói	থোআ	thụa	to place

Conjugation of the Irregular Verb যৈগ, জোআ, *to go.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present, জাঁও, *I go.*

মই *or* আমি জাঁও	moi *or* ami jaụn
তই *or* তহঁত জাৱ	toi *or* tohọnt jawo
তুমি *or* তোমোলাক জোআ	tumi *or* tụmụlak jụa
সি *or* সিহঁত জাই	ḥi *or* ḥihọnt jai

Present definite, যৈগচোঁ, *I am going.*

মই *or* আমি যৈগচোঁ	moi *or* ami góisụn
তই *or* তহঁত যৈগচ	toi *or* tohọnt góiso
তুমি *or* তোমোলাক যৈগচা	tumi *or* tụmụlak góisa
সি *or* সিহঁত যৈগচে	ḥi *or* ḥihọnt góise

Perfect, গলোঁ, *I went*, or *have gone.*

মই *or* আমি গলোঁ	moi *or* ami gólụ́n
তই *or* তহঁত গলি	toi *or* tohọnt góli
তুমি *or* তোমোলাক গলা	tumi *or* tụmụlak góla
সি *or* সিহঁত গল	ḥi *or* ḥihọnt gól

Pluperfect, গৈগচিলোঁ, *I had gone.*

মই *or* আমি গৈগচিলোঁ	moi *or* ami góisilu̲n
তই *or* তহুঁত গৈগচিলি	toi *or* tohon̲t góisili
তুমি *or* তোমোলাক গৈগচিলা	tumi *or* tu̲mu̲lak góisila
সি *or* সিহুঁত গৈগচিল	ḥi *or* ḥihon̲t góisil

Future, জাম, *I will go.*

মই *or* আমি জাম	moi *or* ami jam
তই *or* তহুঁত জাবি	toi *or* tohon̲t jabi
তুমি *or* তোমোলাক জাবা	tumi *or* tu̲mu̲lak jaba
সি *or* সিহুঁত জাব	ḥi *or* ḥihon̲t jabo

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present, জা, *Go thou.*

তই *or* তহুঁত জা	toi *or* tohon̲t ja
তুমি *or* তোমোলাক জোআ	tumi *or* tu̲mu̲lak ju̲a
সি *or* সিহুঁত জাওক	ḥi *or* ḥihon̲t jau̲k

Future, as in the Indicative.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present, জাওহেঁতেন, *I should go.*

মই *or* আমি জাওহেঁতেন	moi *or* ami jau̲n̲hen̲ten
তই *or* তহুঁত জাবহেঁতেন	toi *or* tohon̲t jawohen̲ten
তুমি *or* তোমোলাক জোআ-হেঁতেন	tumi *or* tu̲mu̲lak ju̲ahen̲ten
সি *or* সিহুঁত জাইহেঁতেন	ḥi *or* ḥihon̲t jaihen̲ten

Perfect, গলোঁহেঁতেন, *I should have gone.*

মই *or* আমি গলোঁহেঁতেন	moi *or* ami gólu̲n̲hen̲ten
তই *or* তহুঁত গলিহেঁতেন	toi *or* tohon̲t gólihen̲ten
তুমি *or* তোমোলাক গলাহেঁতেন	tumi *or* tu̲mu̲lak gólahen̲ten
সি *or* সিহুঁত গলহেঁতেন	ḥi *or* ḥihon̲t gólhen̲ten

PARTICIPLES.

Conjunctive.

Present,	জাঁওতে	jaun̲te	*while going*
Perfect,	গলত	gólot	*having gone*
Future,	গলে	góle	*on going*

Substantive or Adjective.

Present,	জাঁওতা	jaun̲ta	*going*
Perfect,	জোআ	ju̲a	*going, gone*

	Simple.	*Emphatic.*	
Nom.	জোআ	জোআই	*a going*
Gen.	জোআৰ	জোআৰে	*of a going*
Dat.	জোআলৈ	জোআলৈকে	*to a going*
Acc.	জোআ	জোআকে	*a going*
Loc.	জোআত	জোআতে	*on going*

GERUND.

Gen.	জাবৰ	জাবৰে	*of going*
Dat.	জাবলৈ	জাবলৈকে	*to go, for going*
Acc.	জাব	জাবকে	*going*

To express a negation the particles ন, নি, নু, নে, নো, are prefixed in the verb, as ন হঁও, *I am not;* নু মুনে, *he does not listen;* নি দিব, *he will not give;* the vowel joined with ন, corresponding with the first vowel of the verb. When, however, the first vowel is আ, the prefix is নে, as নে জাঁও, *I do not* or *will not go.* If the verb begins with a vowel, the letter ন n merely, is incorporated with the verb; as ওলাই u̲lai, *to appear,* নোলাই nu̲lai, *not to appear.* The following is a synopsis of the verb হ্ন with the negative prefix.

Synopsis of the Verb যা, জোআ, *in the negative form.*

	Indicative.	Imperative.	Subjunctive.	Conjunctive Participles.	Substantive and Adjective Participles.
Present	1. নে জাঁও 2. নে জার 2. নো জোআ 3. নে জাই	নে জাওক	নে জাঁওহেঁতেন নে জারহেঁতেন নো জোআহেঁতেন নে জাইহেঁতেন	নে জাঁওতে	নে জাঁওতা
Perfect	1. ন গলোঁ 2. ন গলি 2. ন গলা 3. ন গল		ন গলোঁহেঁতেন ন গলিহেঁতেন ন গলাহেঁতেন ন গলহেঁতেন	ন গলত	নো জোআ
Future	1. নে জাম 2. নে জাবি 2. নে জাবা 3. নে জাব	নে জাবি নে জাবা নে জাব		ন গলে	*Gerund.* G. নে জাবৰ D. নে জাবলৈ A. নে জাব

Conjugation of the Active Verb পাই, পোআ, *to get.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present, পাঁও, *I get.*

মই *or* আমি পাঁও	moi *or* ami pau̲n
তই *or* তহঁতে পা	toi *or* toho̲nte pa
তুমি *or* তোমোলাকে পোআ	tumi *or* tu̲mu̲lake pu̲a
সি *or* সিহঁতে পাই	ḥi *or* ḥiho̲nte pai

Present definite, পাইচোঁ, *I am getting*, or *have gotten.*

মই *or* আমি পাইচোঁ	moi *or* ami paisu̲n
তই *or* তহঁতে পাইচ	toi *or* toho̲nte paiso
তুমি *or* তোমোলাকে পাইচা	tumi *or* tu̲mu̲lake paisa
সি *or* সিহঁতে পাইচে	ḥi *or* ḥiho̲nte paise

Perfect, পালোঁ, *I have gotten.*

মই *or* আমি পালোঁ	moi *or* ami palu̲n
তই *or* তহঁতে পালি	toi *or* toho̲nte pali
তুমি *or* তোমোলাকে পালা	tumi *or* tu̲mu̲lake pala
সি *or* সিহঁতে পালে	ḥi *or* ḥiho̲nte pale

Pluperfect, পাইচিলোঁ, *I had gotten.*

মই *or* আমি পাইচিলোঁ	moi *or* ami paisilu̲n
তই *or* তহঁতে পাইচিলি	toi *or* toho̲nte paisili
তুমি *or* তোমোলাকে পাইচিলা	tumi *or* tu̲mu̲lake paisila
সি *or* সিহঁতে পাইচিল	ḥi *or* ḥiho̲nte paisil

Future, পাম, *I shall get.*

মই *or* আমি পাম	moi *or* ami pam
তই *or* তহঁতে পাবি	toi *or* toho̲nte pabi
তুমি *or* তোমোলাকে পাবা	tumi *or* tu̲mu̲lake paba
সি *or* সিহঁতে পাব	ḥi *or* ḥiho̲nte pabo

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present, পা, *Get thou.*

তই *or* তহঁতে পা	toi *or* tohonte pa
তুমি *or* তোমোলাকে পোআ	tumi *or* tumulake pua
সি *or* সিহঁতে পাওক	hi *or* hihonte pauk

Future, পাবি, *You shall get.*

তই *or* তহঁতে পাবি	toi *or* tohonte pabi
তুমি *or* তোমোলাকে পাবা	tumi *or* tumulake paba

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present, পাঁওহেঁতেন, *I should get.*

মই *or* আমি পাঁওহেঁতেন	moi *or* ami paunhenten
তই *or* তহঁতে পাহেঁতেন	toi *or* tohonte pahenten
তুমি *or* তোমোলাকে পোআ-হেঁতেন	tumi *or* tumulake puahen-ten
সি *or* সিহঁতে পাইহেঁতেন	hi *or* hihonte paihenten

Perfect পালোঁহেঁতেন, *I should have gotten.*

মই *or* আমি পালোঁহেঁতেন	moi *or* ami palunhenten
তই *or* তহঁতে পালিহেঁতেন	toi *or* tohonte palihenten
তুমি *or* তোমোলাকে পালা-হেঁতেন	tumi *or* tumulake palahen-ten
সি *or* সিহঁতে পালেহেঁতেন	hi *or* hihonte palehenten

PARTICIPLES.

Conjunctive.

Present,	পাঁওতে	paunte	*while getting*
Perfect,	পালত	palot	*having gotten*
Future,	পালে	pale	*on getting*

Substantive or Adjective.

Present,	পাঁওতা	paunta	*getting*
Perfect,	পোআ	pua	*a getting, gotten*

Declension of পোআ.

	Simple.	*Emphatic.*	
Nom.	পোআ	পোআই	*a getting*
Gen.	পোআৰ	পোআৰে	*of getting*
Dat.	পোআলৈ	পোআলৈকে	*to getting*
Acc.	পোআ	পোআকে	*a getting*
Loc.	পোআত	পোআতে	*on getting*

GERUND.

Gen.	পাবৰ	পাবৰে	*of getting*
Dat.	পাবলৈ	পাবলৈকে	*to get*
Acc.	পাব	পবকে	*getting*

This verb is used after the gerund in ব bo, of the accusative case, in the sense of *ought, is proper*, &c. as সি কৰিব পাই, *it is proper* for him to do it; কৰিব নো পোআ, *you ought not* to do it; গুলি লাগিব পাই, *it is probable* the ball has hit it.

CAUSAL VERBS are usually formed from the active voice by the insertion or change of a vowel. They invariably end in আই, and belong to the second conjugation.

Conjugation of the causal verb পোআই, পোওআ, *to cause to get.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present, পোআঁও, *I cause to get.*

মই *or* আমি পোআঁও	moi *or* ami puaun
তই *or* তহঁতে পোআ	tumi *or* tohonte pua
তুমি *or* তোমোলাকে পোওআ	tumi *or* tumulake puua
সি *or* সিহঁতে পোআই	hi *or* hihonte puai

Present definite, পোআইচো, *I am causing to get.*

মই *or* আমি পোআইচোঁ	moi *or* ami pu̲aisu̲n
তই *or* তহঁতে পোআইচ	toi *or* tohon̲te pu̲aiso
তুমি *or* তোমোলাকে পোআইচা	tumi *or* tu̲mu̲lake pu̲aisa
সি *or* সিহঁতে পোআইচে	ḥi *or* ḥihon̲te pu̲aise

Perfect, পোআলোঁ, *I have caused to get.*

মই *or* আমি পোআলোঁ	moi *or* ami pu̲alu̲n
তই *or* তহঁতে পোআলি	toi *or* tohon̲te pu̲ali
তুমি *or* তোমোলাকে পোআলা	tumi *or* tu̲mu̲lake pu̲ala
সি *or* সিহঁতে পোআলে	ḥi *or* ḥihon̲te pu̲ale

Pluperfect, পোআইচিলোঁ, *I had caused to get.*

মই *or* আমি পোআইচিলোঁ	moi *or* ami pu̲aisilu̲n
তই *or* তহঁতে পোআইচিলি	toi *or* tohon̲te pu̲aisili
তুমি *or* তোমোলাকে পোআইচিলা	tumi *or* tu̲mu̲lake pu̲aisila
সি *or* সিহঁতে পোআইচিলে	ḥi *or* ḥihon̲te pu̲aisile

Future, পোআম, *I will cause to get.*

মই *or* আমি পোআম	moi *or* ami pu̲am
তই *or* তহঁতে পোআবি	toi *or* tohon̲te pu̲abi
তুমি *or* তোমোলাকে পোআবা	tumi *or* tu̲mu̲lake pu̲aba
সি *or* সিহঁতে পোআব	ḥi *or* ḥihon̲te pu̲abo

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Perfect, পোআ, *Cause to get.*

তই *or* তহঁতে পোআ	toi *or* tohon̲te pu̲a
তুমি *or* তোমোলাকে পোওআ	tumi *or* tu̲mu̲lake pu̲u̲a
সি *or* সিহঁতে পোআওক	ḥi *or* ḥihon̲te pu̲au̲k

Future, পোআবি, *as in the Indicative.*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present, পোআঁওহেঁতেন, *I should cause to get.*

মই *or* আমি পোআওহেঁতেন	moi *or* ami pu̲au̲nhen̲ten
তই *or* তহঁতে পোআহেঁতেন	toi *or* tohon̲te pu̲ahen̲ten
তুমি *or* তোমোলাকে পোওআহেঁতেন	tumi *or* tu̲mu̲lake pu̲u̲ahen̲ten
সি *or* সিহঁতে পোআইহেঁতেন	ḥi *or* ḥihon̲te pu̲aihen̲ten

Perfect, পোআলোঁহেঁতেন, *I should have caused to get.*

মই *or* আমি পোআলোঁহেঁতেন	moi *or* ami pu̲alu̲nhen̲ten
তই *or* তহঁতে পোআলিহেঁতেন	toi *or* tohon̲te pu̲alihen̲ten
তুমি *or* তোমোলাকে পোআলাহেঁতেন	tumi *or* tu̲mu̲lake pu̲alahen̲ten
সি *or* সিহঁতে পোআলেহেঁতেন	ḥi *or* ḥihon̲te pualehen̲ten

PARTICIPLES.

Conjunctive.

Present,	পোআঁওতে	pu̲au̲nte	*while causing to get*
Perfect,	পোআলত	pu̲alot	*having caused to get*
Future,	পোআলে	pu̲ale	*on causing to get*

Substantive or Adjective.

Present,	পোআঁওতা	pu̲au̲nta	*causing to get*
Perfect,	পোওআ	pu̲u̲a	*a causing to get*
Gerund,	পোআবৰ	pu̲abor	*of causing to get*

Analogous to this verb are

চাই	sai	চোআ	su̲a	to look
বাই	bai	বোআ	bu̲a	to row
দাই	dai	দোআ	du̲a	to reap

Synopsis of the Active Verb খাই, খোআ, *to eat.*

	Indicative.	Imperative.	Subjunctive.	Conjunctive Participles.	Substantive and Adjective Participles.
Present	1. খাঁও		খাঁওহেঁতেন	খাঁওতে	খাঁওত।
	2. খা	খা	খাহেঁতেন		
	2. খোআ	খোআ	খোআহেঁতেন		
	3. খাই	খাওক	খাইহেঁতেন		
Perfect	1. খালোঁ		খালোঁহেঁতেন	খালত	খোআ
	2. খালি		খালিহেঁতেন		
	2. খালা		খালাহেঁতেন		
	3. খালে		খালেহেঁতেন		
Future	1. খাম			খালে	*Gerund.*
	2. খাবি	খাবি			G. খাবর
	2. খাবা	খাবা			D. খাবলৈ
	3. খাব				A. খাব

Synopsis of the Causal Verb খুআই, খুউআ, *to cause to eat, to feed.*

	Indicative.	Imperative.	Subjunctive.	Conjunctive Participles.	Substantive and Adjective Participles.
Present	1. খুআঁও		খুআঁওহেঁতেন	খুআঁওতে	খুআঁওতা
	2. খুআ	খুআ	খুআহেঁতেন		
	2. খুউআ	খুউআ	খুউআহেঁতেন		
	3. খুআই	খুআওক	খুআইহেঁতেন		
Perfect	1. খুআলোঁ		খুআলোঁহেঁতেন	খুআলত	খুউআ
	2. খুআলি		খুআলিহেঁতেন		
	2. খুআলা		খুআলাহেঁতেন		
	3. খুআলে		খুআলেহেঁতেন		
Future	1. খুআম			খুআলে	*Gerund.*
	2. খুআবি	খুআবি			G. খুআবৰ
	2. খুআবা	খুআবা			D. খুআবৈ
	3. খুআব				A. খুআব

Synopsis of the Verb মুই, সোআ, *to sleep, to lie down.*

	Indicative.	Imperative.	Subjunctive.	Conjunctive Participles.	Substantive and Adjective Participles.
Present	1. সোঁও		সোঁওহেঁতেন	সোঁওতে	সোঁওতা
	2. সোৱ	সো	সোৱহেঁতেন		
	2. সোআ	সোআ	সোআহেঁতেন		
	3. সোএ	সোক	সোএহেঁতেন		
Perfect	1. মুলোঁ		মুলোঁহেঁতেন	মুলত	সোআ
	2. মুলি		মুলিহেঁতেন		
	2. মুলা		মুলাহেঁতেন		
	3. মুলে		মুলেহেঁতেন		
Future	1. মুম			মুলে	*Gerund.*
	2. মুবি	মুবি			G. মুবৰ
	2. মুবা	মুবা			D. মুবলৈ
	3. মুব				A. মুব

SECOND CONJUGATION.

Verbs of this conjugation form the perfect participle by substituting আ for the final ই of the infinitive, and changing the vowel আ or ও, in a preceding syllable, to অ or উ.

Conjugation of the Neuter Verb আহি, অহা, *to come.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present, আহেঁা, *I come.*

মই *or* আমি আহেঁা	moi *or* ami ahun
তই *or* তহঁত আহ	toi *or* tohont aho
তুমি *or* তোমোলাক আহা	tumi *or* tumulak aha
সি *or* সিহঁত আহে	ḥi *or* ḥihont ahe

Present definite, আহিচোঁ, *I am coming, or have come.*

মই *or* আমি আহিচোঁ	moi *or* ami ahilun
তই *or* তহঁত আহিচ	toi *or* tohont ahiso
তুমি *or* তোমোলাক আহিচা	tumi *or* tumulak ahisa
সি *or* সিহঁত আহিচে	ḥi *or* ḥihont ahise

Perfect, আহিলোঁ, *I have come.*

মই *or* আমি আহিলোঁ	moi *or* ami ahilun
তই *or* তহঁত আহিলি	toi *or* tohont ahili
তুমি *or* তোমোলাক আহিলা	tumi *or* tumulak ahila
সি *or* সিহঁত আহিল, *or* আহিলে	ḥi *or* hihont ahil, *or* ahile

Pluperfect, আহিচিলোঁ, *I came, or had come.*

মই *or* আমি আহিচিলোঁ	moi *or* ami ahisilun
তই *or* তহঁত আহিচিলি	toi *or* tohont ahisili
তুমি *or* তোমোলাক আহিচিলা	tumi *or* tumulak ahisila
সি *or* সিহঁত আহিচিল, *or* আহিচিলে	hi *or* hihont ahisil *or* ahisile

Future, আহিম, *I will come.*

মই *or* আমি আহিম	moi *or* ami ahim
তই or তহঁত আহিবি	toi or tohont ahibi
তুমি or তোমোলাক আহিবা	tumi or tumulak ahiba
সি or সিহঁত আহিব	hi or hihont ahibo

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present, আহ, *Come thou.*

তই *or* তহঁত আহ	toi *or* tohont ah
তুমি *or* তোমোলাক আঁহা	tumi *or* tumulak anha
সি *or* সিহঁত আহোক	hi *or* hihont ahuk

Future, আহিবি, *You shall come.*

তই *or* তহঁত আহিবি	toi *or* tohont ahibi
তুমি *or* তোমোলাক আহিবা	tumi *or* tumulak ahiba
সি *or* সিহঁত আহিব	hi *or* hihont ahibo

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present, আহোঁহেঁতেন, *I should come.*

মই *or* আমি আহোঁহেঁতেন	moi *or* ami ahunhenten
তই *or* তহঁত আহহেঁতেন	toi *or* tohont ahohenten
তুমি *or* তোমোলাক আহাহেঁতেন	tumi *or* tumulak ahahenten
সি *or* সিহঁত আহেহেঁতেন	hi *or* hihont ahehenten

Perfect, আহিলোঁহেঁতেন, *I should have come.*

মই *or* আমি আহিলোঁহেঁতেন	moi *or* ami ahilu̲nhen̲ten
তই *or* তহঁত আহিলিহেঁতেন	toi *or* tohon̲t ahilihen̲ten
তুমি *or* তোমোলাক আহিলা-হেঁতেন	tumi *or* tu̲mu̲lak ahilahen̲-ten
সি *or* সিহঁত আহিলেহেঁতেন	ḥi *or* ḥihon̲t ahilehen̲ten

PARTICIPLES.

Conjunctive.

Present,	আহোঁতে	ahu̲nte	*while coming*
Perfect,	আহিলত	ahilot	*having come*
Future,	আহিলে	ahile	*on coming, if he comes*

Substantive or Adjective.

Present,	আহোঁতা,	ahu̲nta	*coming*
Perfect,	অহা	oha	*come, having come*

Declension of the substantive participle, অহা.

	Simple.	*Emphatic.*	
Nom.	অহা	অহাই	*a coming*
Gen.	অহাৰ	অহাৰে	*of coming*
Dat.	অহালৈ	অহালৈকে	*to coming*
Acc.	অহা	অহাকে	*a oming*
Loc.	অহাত	অহাতে	*on coming*

GERUND.

Gen.	আহিবৰ	আহিবৰে	*of coming*
Dat.	আহিবলৈ	আহিবলৈকে	*to come*
Acc.	আহিব	আহিবকে	*coming*

Synopsis of the negative Verb নাহি, নহা, *not to come.*

	Indicative.	Imperative.	Subjunctive.	Conjunctive Participles.	Substantive and Adjective Participles.
Present	1. নাহোঁ 2. নাহ 2. নাহা 3. নাহে	 নাহোক	নাহোঁহেঁতেন নাহহেঁতেন নাহাহেঁতেন নাহেহেঁতেন	নাহোঁতে	নাহোঁতা
Perfect	1. নাহিলোঁ 2. নাহিলি 2. নাহিলা 3. নাহিল		নাহিলোঁহেঁতেন নাহিলিহেঁতেন নাহিলাহেঁতেন নাহিলেহেঁতেন	নাহিলত	নহা
Future	1. নাহিম 2. নাহিবি 2. নাহিবা 3. নাহিব	 নাহিবি নাহিবা		নাহিলে	*Gerund.* G. নাহিবৰ D. নাহিবলৈ A. নাহিব

Conjugation of the Active Verb আনি, অনা, *to bring.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present, আনোঁ, *I bring.*

মই *or* আমি আনোঁ	moi *or* ami anun
তই *or* তহঁতে আন	toi *or* tohonte ano
তুমি *or* তোমোলাকে আনা	tumi *or* tumulake ana
সি *or* সিহঁতে আনে	hi *or* hihonte ane

Present, definite, আনিচোঁ, *I am bringing.*

মই *or* আমি আনিচোঁ	moi *or* ami anisun
তই *or* তহঁতে আনিচ	toi *or* tohonte aniso
তুমি *or* তোমোলাকে আনিচা	tumi *or* tumulake anisa
সি *or* সিহঁতে আনিচে	hi *or* hihonte anise

Perfect, আনিলোঁ, *I have brought.*

মই *or* আমি আনিলোঁ	moi *or* ami anilun
তই *or* তহঁতে আনিলি	toi *or* tohonte anili
তুমি *or* তোমোলাকে আনিলা	tumi *or* tumulake anila
সি *or* সিহঁতে আনিলে	hi *or* hihonte anile

Pluperfect, আনিচিলোঁ, *I brought,* or *was bringing.*

মই *or* আমি আনিচিলোঁ	moi *or* ami anisilun
তই *or* তহঁতে আনিচিলি	toi *or* tohonte anisili
তুমি *or* তোমোলাকে আনিচিলা	tumi *or* tumulake anisila
সি *or* সিহঁতে আনিচিলে	hi or hihonte anisile

Future, আনিম, *I will bring.*

মই *or* আমি আনিম	moi *or* ami anim
তই *or* তহঁতে আনিবি	toi *or* tohonte anibi
তুমি *or* তোমোলাকে আনিবা	tumi *or* tumulake aniba
সি *or* সিহঁতে আনিব	hi *or* hihonte anibo

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present, আন, *Bring thou.*

তই *or* তহঁতে আন	toi *or* tohonte an
তুমি *or* তোমোলাকে আনা	tumi *or* tumulake ana
সি *or* সিহঁতে আনক,	hi *or* hihonte anok,
or তেঁও আনোক	*or* teun anuk

Most verbs have two forms in the third person imperative; the usual form ending in ওক uk is more respectful than that in অক ok.

Future, আনিবি, *Bring thou.*

তই *or* তহঁতে আনিবি	toi *or* tohonte anibi
তুমি *or* তোমোলাকে আনিবা	tumi *or* tumulake aniba

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present, আনোঁহেঁতেন, *I should bring.*

মই *or* আমি আনোঁহেঁতেন	moi *or* ami anunhenten
তই *or* তহঁতে আনহেঁতেন	toi *or* tohonte anohenten
তুমি *or* তোমোলাকে আনাহেঁতেন	tumi *or* tumulake anahenten
সি *or* সিহঁতে আনেহেঁতেন	hi *or* hihonte anehenten

Perfect, আনিলোঁহেঁতেন, *I should have brought.*

মই *or* আমি আনিলোঁহেঁতেন	moi *or* ami anilunhenten
তই *or* তহঁতে আনিলিহেঁতেন	toi *or* tohonte anilihenten
তুমি *or* তোমোলাকে আনিলাহেঁতেন	tumi *or* tumulake anilahenten
সি *or* সিহঁতে আনিলেহেঁতেন	hi *or* hihonte anilehenten

PARTICIPLES.

Conjunctive.

Present,	আনোঁতে	anunte	*while bringing*
Perfect,	আনিলত	anilot	*having brought*
Future,	আনিলে	anile	*upon bringing*

Substantive or Adjective.

Present,	আনোঁতা	anunta	*bringing*
Present,	অনা	ona	*brought, a bringing*

Declension of the substantive অনা.

	Simple.	*Emphatic.*	
Nom.	অনা	অনাই	*a bringing*
Gen.	অনাৱ	অনাৱে	*of a bringing*
Dat.	অনাৈল	অনাৈলকে	*to a bringing*
Acc.	অনা	অনাকে	*a bringing*
Loc.	অনাত	অনাতে	*on bringing*

GERUND.

Gen.	আনিবৱ	আনিবৱে	*of bringing*
Dat.	আনিবৈল	আনিবৈলকে	*to bring, for bringing*
Acc.	আনিব	আনিবকে	*bringing*

In like manner conjugate

মাৰি	mari	মৰা	mora	to strike
মানি	mani	মনা	mona	to obey
খানি	khani	খনা	khona	to dig
ভাঙ্গি	bhangi	ভঙ্গা	bhonga	to break
ভাগি	bhagi	ভগা	bhoga	to be broken
দাঙ্গি	dangi	দঙ্গা	donga	to lift up
কাৰ্হি	karhi	কৰ্হা	korha	to seize
ফালি	phali	ফলা	phola	to split

The verb আনি has two causal forms, অনাই, অনোআ, *to cause to bring*, and অনোআই, অনোওআ, *to cause to be brought*, or *to cause to bring through another.* They are conjugated as in the following synopses.

Synopsis of the Causal Verb অনাই, অনোআ, *to cause to bring.*

	Indicative.	Imperative.	Subjunctive.	Conjunctive Participles.	Substantive and Adjective Participles.
Present	1. অনাঁও		অনাঁওহেঁতেন	অনাঁওতে	অনাঁওতা
	2. অনা	অনা	অনাহেঁতেন		
	2. অনোআ	অনোআ	অনোআহেঁতেন		
	3. অনাই	অনাওক	অনাইহেঁতেন		
Perfect	1. অনালোঁ		অনালোঁহেঁতেন	অনালত	অনোআ
	2. অনালি		অনালিহেঁতেন		
	2. অনালা		অনালাহেঁতেন		
	3. অনালে		অনালেহেঁতেন		
Future	1. অনাম			অনালে	*Gerund.*
	2. অনাবি	অনাবি			G. অনাবৰ
	2. অনাবা	অনাবা			D. অনাবলৈ
	3. অনাব				A. অনাব

Synopsis of the Causal Verb অনোআই, অনোওআ, *to cause to be brought.*

	Indicative.	Imperative.	Subjunctive.	Conjunctive Participles.	Substantive and Adjective Participles.
Present	1. অনোআঁও 2. অনোআ 2. অনোওআ 3. অনোআই	 অনোআ অনোওআ অনোআওক	অনোআঁওহেঁতেন অনোআহেঁতেন অনোওআহেঁতেন অনোআইহেঁতেন	অনোআঁওতে	অনোআঁওতা
Perfect	1. অনোআলোঁ 2. অনোআলি 2. অনোআলা 3. অনোআলে		অনোআলোঁহেঁতেন অনোআলিহেঁতেন অনোআলাহেঁতেন অনোআলেহেঁতেন	অনোআলত	অনোওআ
Future	1. অনোআম 2. অনোআবি 2. অনোআবা 3. অনোআব	 অনোআবি অনোআবা		অনোআলে	*Gerund.* G. অনোআবৰ D. অনোওআবলৈ A. অনোআব

Conjugation of the Verb বুলি, বো'ল', *to say.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present, বোলোঁ, *I say.*

মই *or* আমি বোলোঁ	moi *or* ami bulun
তই *or* তহঁতে বোল	toi *or* tohonte bulo
তুমি *or* তোমোলাকে বোলা	tumi *or* tumulake bula
সি *or* সিহঁতে বোলে	hi *or* hihonte bule

Present definite, বুলিচোঁ, *I am saying.*

মই *or* আমি বুলিচোঁ	moi *or* ami bulisun
তই *or* তহঁতে বুলিচ	toi *or* tohonte buliso
তুমি *or* তোমোলাকে বুলিচা	tumi *or* tumulake bulisa
সি *or* সিহঁতে বুলিচে	hi *or* hihonte bulise

Perfect, বুলিলোঁ, *I said.*

মই *or* আমি বুলিলোঁ	moi *or* ami bulilun
তই *or* তহঁতে বুলিলি	toi *or* tohonte bulile
তুমি *or* তোমোলাকে বুলিলা	tumi *or* tumulake bulila
সি *or* সিহঁতে বুলিলে	hi *or* hihonte bulile

Pluperfect, বুলিচিলোঁ, *I did say, or had said.*

মই *or* আমি বুলিচিলোঁ	moi *or* ami bulisilun
তই *or* তহঁতে বুলিচিলি	toi *or* tohonte bulisili
তুমি *or* তোমোলাকে বুলিচিলা	tumi *or* tumulake bulisila
সি *or* সিহঁতে বুলিচিলে	hi *or* hihonte bulisile

Future, বুলিম, *I shall say.*

মই *or* আমি বুলিম	moi *or* ami bulim
তই *or* তহঁতে বুলিবি	toi *or* tohonte bulibi
তুমি *or* তোমোলাকে বুলিবা	tumi *or* tumulake buliba
সি *or* সিহঁতে বুলিব	hi *or* hihonte bulibo

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present, বোল, *Say thou.*

তই *or* তহঁতে বোল	tumi *or* tohonte bulo
তুমি *or* তোমোলাকে বোলা	tumi *or* tumulake bula
সি *or* সিহঁতে বোলোক	hi *or* hihonte bulok

Future, বুলিবি, *Say thou.*

তই *or* তহঁতে বুলিবি	toi *or* tohonte bulibi
তুমি *or* তোমোলাকে বুলিবা	tumi *or* tumulake buliba

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present, বোলোঁহেঁতেন, *I should say.*

মই *or* আমি বোলোঁহেঁতেন	moi *or* ami bulunhenten
তই *or* তহঁতে বোলহেঁতেন	toi *or* tohonte bulohenten
তুমি *or* তোমোলাকে বোলা-হেঁতেন	tumi *or* tumulake bulahen-ten
সি *or* সিহঁতে বোলেহেঁতেন	hi *or* hihonte bulehenten

Perfect, বুলিলোঁহেঁতেন, *I should have said.*

মই *or* আমি বুলিলোঁহেঁতেন	moi *or* ami bulilunhenten
তই *or* তহঁতে বুলিলিহেঁতেন	toi *or* tohonte bulilihenten
তুমি *or* তোমোলাকে বুলিলা-হেঁতেন	tumi *or* tumulake bulilahen-ten
সি *or* সিহঁতে বুলিলেহেঁতেন	hi *or* hihonte bulilehenten

PARTICIPLES.

Conjunctive.

Present,	বোলোঁতে	bulunte	*while saying*
Perfect,	বুলিলত	bulilot	*having said*
Future,	বুলিলে	bulile	*on saying*

Substantive and Adjective.

Present,	বোলোঁতা	bulunta	*saying*
Perfect,	বোলা	bula	*said, a saying*

Declension of বোলা, as a substantive.

Nom.	বোলা	বোলাই	*saying*
Gen.	বোলাৰ	বোলাৰে	*of saying*
Dat.	বোলাৈলৈ	বোলাৈলৈকে	*to saying*
Acc.	বোলা	বোলাকে	*saying*
Loc.	বোলাত	বোলাতে	*on saying*

GERUND.

Gen.	বুলিবৰ	বুলিবৰে	*of saying*
Dat.	বুলিবলৈ	বুলিবলৈকে	*to saying*
Acc.	বুলিব	বুলিবকে	*saying*

The verb পাৰি, পৰা, *to be able*, governs the gerund in the accusative, and performs the office of the English auxiliary verb *can;* as কৰিব পাৰোঁ, kóribo parun, *I can do*; কৰিব পাৰ, kóribo paro, *you can do*; কৰিব পৰা, kóribo para, *thou canst do*; কৰিব পাৰে, kóribo pare, *he can do*; and so on though the various moods and tenses. In like manner নোআৰি, নোঅৰা, signifies *cannot*.

The verb লাগি, লগা, *to hit, strike*, when following the gerund, is used only in the third person, and signifies *must, it is necessary;* as মই কৰিব লাগে, *I must do it*. Following a noun or pronoun in the accusative, it is often used in a similar manner, signifying *to need, to want;* as মোক পানি লাগিচে, *I want some water*; literally, *water is wanting to me*; মোক নে লাগে, *I do not want it*.

পাৰি, নোআৰি, and লাগি are conjugated as in the following synopses. The latter takes also the causal forms লগাই, লগোআ, and লগোআই, লগোওআ, which are conjugated as অনাই and অনোআই.

Synopsis of the Verb পাৰি, পৰা, *to be able.*

	Indicative.	Imperative.	Subjunctive.	Conjunctive Participles.	Substantive and Adjective Participles.
Present	1. পাৰোঁ 2. পাৰ 2. পাৰা 3. পাৰে	*wanting*	পাৰোঁহেঁতেন পাৰহেঁতেন পাৰাহেঁতেন পাৰেহেঁতেন	পাৰোঁতে	পাৰোঁতা
Perfect	1. পাৰিলোঁ 2. পাৰিলি 2. পাৰিলা 3. পাৰিলে		পাৰিলোঁহেঁতেন পাৰিলিহেঁতেন পাৰিলাহেঁতেন পাৰিলেহেঁতেন	পাৰিলত	পৰা
Future	1. পাৰিম 2. পাৰিবি 2. পাৰিবা 3. পাৰিব			পাৰিলে	*Gerund.* G. পাৰিবৰ D. পাৰিবলৈ A. পাৰিব

Synopsis of the negative Verb নোআৰি, নোঅৰা, *to be unable.*

	Indicative.	Imperative.	Subjunctive.	Conjunctive Participles.	Substantive and Adjective Participles.
Present	1. নোআৰোঁ 2. নোআৰ 2. নোআৰা 3. নোআৰে	*wanting*	নোআৰোঁহেঁতেন নোআৰহেঁতেন নোআৰাহেঁতেন নোআৰেহেঁতেন	নোআৰোঁতে	নোআৰোঁতা
Perfect	1. নোআৰিলোঁ 2. নোআৰিলি 2. নোআৰিলা 3. নোআৰিলে		নোআৰিলোঁহেঁতেন নোআৰিলিহেঁতেন নোআৰিলাহেঁতেন নোআৰিলেহেঁতেন	নোআৰিলত	নোঅৰা
Future	1. নোআৰিম 2. নোআৰিবি 2. নোআৰিবা 3. নোআৰিব			নোআৰিলে	*Gerund.* G. নোআৰিবৰ D. নোআৰিবলৈ A. নোআৰিব

Synopsis of the Verb লাগি, গলা, *to hit, touch, strike.*

	Indicative.	Imperative.	Subjunctive.	Conjunctive Participles.	Substantive and Adjective Participles.
Present	1. লাগোঁ 2. লাগ 2. লাগা 3. লাগে	লাগ্ লাগা লাগোক	লাগোঁহেঁতেন লাগহেঁতেন লাগাহেঁতেন লাগেহেঁতেন	লাগোঁতে	লাগোঁতা
Perfect	1. লাগিলোঁ 2. লাগিলি 2. লাগিলা 3. লাগিল		লাগিলোঁহেঁতেন লাগিলিহেঁতেন লাগিলাহেঁতেন লাগিলহেঁতেন	লাগিলত	লগা or লগিয়া
Future	1. লাগিম 2. লাগিবি 2. লাগাবা 3. লাগিব			লাগিলে	*Gerund.* G. লাগিবৰ D. লাগিবলৈ A. লাগিব

THIRD CONJUGATION.

In this conjugation the vowels undergo no change, except in the last syllable.

Conjugation of the Neuter Verb গুচি, গুচা, *to remove, to go away.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present, গুচোঁ, *I remove.*

মই *or* আমি গুচোঁ	moi *or* ami gusun
তই *or* তহঁত গুচ	toi *or* tohont guso
তুমি *or* তোমোলাক গুচা	tumi *or* tumulak gusa
সি *or* সিহঁত গুচে	hi *or* hihont guse

Present definite, গুচিচোঁ, *I am removing.*

মই *or* আমি গুচিচোঁ	moi *or* ami gusisun
তই *or* তহঁত গুচিচ	toi *or* tohont gusiso
তুমি *or* তোমোলাক গুচিচা	tumi *or* tumulak gusisa
সি *or* সিহঁত গুচিচে	hi *or* hihont gusise

Perfect, গুচিলোঁ, *I have removed.*

মই *or* আমি গুচিলোঁ	moi *or* ami gusilun
তই *or* তহঁত গুচিলি	toi *or* tohont gusili
তুমি *or* তোমোলাক গুচিলা	tumi *or* tumulak gusila
সি *or* সিহঁত গুচিল	hi *or* hihont gusil

Pluperfect, গুচিচিলোঁ, *I had removed.*

মই *or* আমি গুচিচিলোঁ	moi *or* ami gusisilun
তই *or* তহঁত গুচিচিলি	toi *or* tohont gusisili
তুমি *or* তোমোলাক গুচিচিলা	tumi *or* tumulak gusisila
সি *or* সিহঁত গুচিচিল	hi *or* hihont gusisil

Future, গুচিম, *I will remove.*

মই *or* আমি গুচিম	moi *or* ami gusim
তই *or* তহঁত গুচিবি	toi *or* tohon̲t gusibi
তুমি *or* তোমোলাক গুচিবা	tumi *or* tu̲mu̲lak gusiba
সি *or* সিহঁত গুচিব	ḥi *or* ḥihon̲t gusibo

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present, গুচ, *Remove thou.*

তই *or* তহঁত গুচ	toi *or* tohon̲t gus
তুমি *or* তোমোলাক গুচা	tumi *or* tu̲mu̲lak gusa
সি *or* সিহঁত গুচোক	ḥi *or* ḥihon̲t gusu̲k

Future, গুচিবি, *Remove thou.*

তই *or* তহঁত গুচিবি	toi *or* tohon̲t gusibi
তুমি *or* তোমোলাক গুচিবা	tumi *or* tu̲mu̲lak gusiba

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present, গুচোঁহেঁতেন, *I should remove.*

মই *or* আমি গুচোঁহেঁতেন	moi *or* ami gusu̲n̲hen̲ten
তই *or* তহঁত গুচহেঁতেন	toi *or* tohon̲t gusohen̲ten
তুমি *or* তোমোলাক গুচাহেঁতেন	tumi *or* tu̲mu̲lak gusahen̲ten
সি *or* সিহঁত গুচেহেঁতেন	ḥi *or* ḥihon̲t gusehen̲ten

Perfect, গুচিলোঁহেঁতেন, *I should have removed.*

মই *or* আমি গুচিলোঁহেঁতেন	moi *or* ami gusilu̲n̲hen̲ten
তই *or* তহঁত গুচিলিহেঁতেন	toi *or* tohon̲t gusilihen̲ten
তুমি *or* তোমোলাক গুচিলাহেঁতেন	tumi *or* tu̲mu̲lak gusilahen̲ten
সি *or* সিহঁত গুচিলেহেঁতেন	ḥi *or* ḥihon̲t gusilehen̲ten

PARTICIPLES.

Conjunctive.

Present,	গুচোঁতে	gusunte	*while removing*
Perfect,	গুচিলত	gusilot	*having removed*
Future,	গুচিলে	gusile	*on removing*

Substantive or Adjective.

Present,	গুচোঁতা	gusunta	*removing, a remover*
Perfect,	গুচা	gusa	*removed, a removing*

Declension of গুচা, as a substantive.

Nom.	গুচা	গুচাই	*a removing*
Gen.	গুচাৰ	গুচাৰে	*of a removing*
Dat.	গুচালৈ	গুচালৈকে	*to removing*
Acc.	গুচা	গুচাকে	*a removing*
Loc.	গুচাত	গুচাতে	*on removing*

GERUNDS.

Gen.	গুচিবৰ	গুচিবৰে	*of removing*
Dat.	গুচিবলৈ	গুচিবলৈকে	*to removing*
Acc.	গুচিব	গুচিবকে	*removing*

Sometimes, though very rarely, the verb in the subjunctive mood is combined with আছোঁ to produce the present definite, and pluperfect tenses; as গুচিচোঁহেঁতেন, *I should be removing*; গুচিচিলোঁহেঁতেন, *I should have been removing*. The conjunctive participle also admits these tenses; গুচিচোঁতে, *while removing*, গুচিচিলত, *having removed*; these forms, however, are inelegant and unnecessary.

The causal form গুচাই, গুচুআ, *to remove, or put away*, and the secondary causal গুচুআই, গুচুউআ, *to remove through the hand of another*, are conjugated as in the subjoined synopses.

Analogous in conjugation with গুচি, are the following verbs.

		1st Causal.	*2nd Causal.*
Hear	শুনি, শুনা	শুনাই, শুনুআ	শুনুআই, শুনুউআ
See	দেখি, দেখা	দেখাই, দেখুআ	দেখুআই, দেখুউআ
Leave	এৰি, এৰা	এৰাই, এৱাআ	এৱাআই, এৱাউআ
Fly	উৰি, উৰা	উৰাই, উৱাআ	উৱাআই, উৱাউআ

The following are conjugated, in their causal forms, like অনাই, অনোআই.

Do	কৰি, কৰা	কৰাই, কৰোআ	কৰোআই, কৰোওআ
Move	লৰি, লৰা	লৰাই, লৰোআ	লৰোআই, লৰোওআ
Seize	ধৰি, ধৰা	ধৰাই, ধৰোআ	ধৰোআই, ধৰোওআ
Surround	মেৰি, মেৰা	মেৰাই, মেৰোআ	মেৰোআই, মেৰোওআ
Give	দি, দিয়া	দিয়াই, দিওআ	দিওআই
Take	নি, নিয়া	নিয়াই, নিওআ	নিওআই

The verb লৰি, লৰা, *to move, to run*, becomes, in the negative form, ন ৰলি, ন ৰলা; as will be seen in the synopsis.

Synopsis of the Causal Verb গুচাই, গুছুআ, *to remove.*

	Indicative.	Imperative.	Subjunctive.	Conjunctive Participles.	Substantive and Adjective Participles.
Present	1. গুচাঁও 2. গুচা 2. গুছুআ 3. গুচাই	 গুচা গুছুআ গুচাওক	গুচাঁওহেঁতেন গুচাহেঁতেন গুছুআহেঁতেন গুচাইহেঁতেন	গুচাঁওতে	গুচাঁওতা
Perfect	1. গুচালোঁ 2. গুচালি 2. গুচালা 3. গুচালে		গুচালোঁহেঁতেন গুচালিহেঁতেন গুচালাহেঁতেন গুচালেহেঁতেন	গুচালত	গুছুআ
Future	1. গুচাম 2. গুচাবি 2. গুচাবা 3. গুচাব	 গুচাবি গুচাবা		গুচালে	*Gerund.* G. গুচাবৰ D. গুচাবলৈ A. গুচাব

Synopsis of the Causal Verb গুচুআই, গুচুউআ, *to cause to remove.*

	Indicative.	Imperative.	Subjunctive.	Conjunctive Participles.	Substantive and Adjective Participles.
Present	1. গুচুআঁও		গুচুআঁওহেঁতেন	গুচুআঁওতে	গুচুআঁওতা
	2. গুচুআ	গুচুআ	গুচুআহেঁতেন		
	2. গুচুউআ	গুচুউআ	গুচুউআহেঁতেন		
	3. গুচুআই	গুচুআওক	গুচুআইহেঁতেন		
Perfect	1. গুচুআলোঁ		গুচুআলোঁহেঁতেন	গুচুআলত	গুচুউআ
	2. গুচুআলি		গুচুআলিহেঁতেন		
	2. গুচুআলা		গুচুআলাহেঁতেন		
	3. গুচুআলে		গুচুআলেহেঁতেন		
Future	1. গুচুআম			গুচুআলে	*Gerund.*
	2. গুচুআবি	গুচুআবি			G. গুচুআবৰ
	2. গুচুআবা	গুচুআবা			D. গুচুআবলৈ
	3. গুচুআব				A. গুচুআব

Synopsis of the Verb লৰি, লৰা, *to move, to run.*

	Indicative.	Imperative.	Subjunctive.	Conjunctive Participles.	Substantive and Adjective Participles.
Present	1. লৰোঁ		লৰোঁহেঁতেন	লৰোঁতে	লৰোঁতা
	2. লৰ	লৰ্	লৰহেঁতেন		
	2. লৰা	লৰা	লৰাহেঁতেন		
	3. লৰে	লৰোক	লৰেহেঁতেন		
Perfect	1. লৰিলোঁ		লৰিলোঁহেঁতেন	লৰিলত	লৰা
	2. লৰিলি		লৰিলিহেঁতেন		
	2. লৰিলা		লৰিলাহেঁতেন		
	3. লৰিল		লৰিলেহেঁতেন		
Future	1. লৰিম			লৰিলে	*Gerund.*
	2. লৰিবি	লৰিবি			G. লৰিবৰ
	2. লৰিবা	লৰিবা			D. লৰিবলৈ
	3. লৰিব				A. লৰিব

Synopsis of the negative Verb ন ৰলি, ন ৰলা, *not to move.*

	Indicative.	Imperative.	Subjunctive.	Conjunctive Participles.	Substantive and Adjective Participles.
Present	1. ন ৰলোঁ 2. ন ৰল 2. ন ৰলা 3. ন ৰলে	ন ৰলোক	ন ৰলোঁহেঁতেন ন ৰলহেঁতেন ন ৰলাহেঁতেন ন ৰলেহেঁতেন	ন ৰলোঁতে	ন ৰলোঁতা
Perfect	1. ন ৰলিলোঁ 2. ন ৰলিলি 2. ন ৰলিলা 3. ন ৰলিল		ন ৰলিলোঁহেঁতেন ন ৰলিলিহেঁতেন ন ৰলিলাহেঁতেন ন ৰলিলহেঁতেন	ন ৰলিলত	ন ৰলা
Future	1. ন ৰলিম 2. ন ৰলিবি 2. ন ৰলিবা 3. ন ৰলিব	ন ৰলিবি ন ৰলিবা		ন ৰলিলে	*Gerund.* G. ন ৰলিবৰ D. ন ৰলিবলৈ A. ন ৰলিব

Synopsis of the Verb দিঁও, দিয়া, *to give.*

	Indicative.	Imperative.	Subjunctive.	Conjunctive Participles.	Substantive and Adjective Participles.
Present	1. দিঁও		দিঁওহেঁতেন	দিঁওতে	দিঁওতা
	2. দিয়	দে	দিয়হেঁতেন		
	2. দিয়া	দিয়া	দিয়াহেঁতেন		
	3. দিএ	দিওক	দিএহেঁতেন		
Perfect	1. দিলোঁ		দিলোঁহেঁতেন	দিলত	দিয়া
	2. দিলি		দিলিহেঁতেন		
	2. দিলা		দিলাহেঁতেন		
	3. দিলে		দিলেহেঁতেন		
Future	1. দিম			দিলে	*Gerund.*
	2. দিবি	দিবি			G. দিবৰ
	2. দিবা	দিবা			D. দিবলৈ
	3. দিব				A. দিব

Synopsis of the Causal Verb জি, জিয়া, *to live.*

	Indicative.	Imperative.	Subjunctive.	Conjunctive Participles.	Substantive and Adjective Participles.
Present	1. জিঁও		জিঁওহেঁতেন	জিঁওতে	জিঁওতা
	2. জিয়	জি	জিয়হেঁতেন		
	2. জিয়া	জিয়া	জিয়াহেঁতেন		
	3. জিএ	জিওক	জিএহেঁতেন		
Perfect	1. জিলোঁ		জিলোঁহেঁতেন	জিলত	জিয়া
	2. জিলি		জিলিহেঁতেন		
	2. জিলা		জিলাহেঁতেন		
	3. জিলে		জিলেহেঁতেন		
Future	1. জিম			জিলে	*Gerund.*
	2. জিবি				G. জিবৰ
	2. জিবা				D. জিবলৈ
	3. জিব				A. জিব

Synopsis of the Verb চেই, চেৱা, *to hew, to cut.*

	Indicative.	Imperative.	Subjunctive.	Conjunctive Participles.	Substantive and Adjective Participles.
Present	1. চেঁও		চেঁওহেঁতেন	চেঁওতে	চেঁওতা
	2. চেও	চেও	চেওহেঁতেন		
	2. চেৱা	চেৱা	চেৱাহেঁতেন		
	3. চেই	চেওক	চেইহেঁতেন		
Perfect	1. চেলোঁ		চেলোঁহেঁতেন	চেলত	চেৱা
	2. চেলি		চেলিহেঁতেন		
	2. চেলা		চেলাহেঁতেন		
	3. চেলে		চেলেহেঁতেন		
Future	1. চেম			চেলে	*Gerund.*
	2. চেবি	চেবি			G. চেবৰ
	2. চেবা	চেবা			D. চেবলৈ
	3. চেব				A. চেবলৈ

Synopsis of the Causal Verb চেৱাই, চেওআ, *to cause to hew.*

	Indicative.	Imperative.	Subjunctive.	Conjunctive Participles.	Substantive and Adjective Participles.
Present	1. চেৱাঁও 2. চেৱা 2. চেওআ 3. চেৱাই	 চেৱা চেওআ চেৱাওক	চেৱাঁওহেঁতেন চেৱাহেঁতেন চেওআহেঁতেন চেৱাইহেঁতেন	চেৱাঁওতে	চেৱাঁওতা
Perfect	1. চেৱালোঁ 2. চেৱালি 2. চেৱালা 3. চেৱালে		চেৱালোঁহেঁতেন চেৱালিহেঁতেন চেৱালাহেঁতেন চেৱালেহেঁতেন	চেৱালত	চেওআ
Future	1. চেৱাম 2. চেৱাবি 2. চেৱাবা 3. চেৱাব	 চেৱাবি চেৱাবা		চেৱালে	*Gerund.* G. চেৱাবৰ D. চেৱাবলৈ A. চেৱাব

PASSIVE VOICE.

There is, strictly speaking, no passive voice in Asamese verbs, although there are two forms of conjugation which resemble it, by the conjunction of হৈহ or হৈগ with the perfect participle of other verbs. The first is passive in appearance only, the sense is active; as

মই দিয়া হঁও	*I give*
তই দিয়া হ	*thou givest*
তুমি দিয়া হোআ	*thou givest*
সি দিয়া হই	*he gives*

The other form corresponds in sense to the passive voice, but not in form; the noun or pronoun being pnt in the accusative, while the verb is uniformly in the third person, agreeing with the substantive participle as its nominatvie; thus,

মোক দিয়া হৈছে	*it is given to me*, or *there is a giving of it to me*
তোক দিয়া হৈছে	*it is given to you*
তাক দিয়া হৈছে	*it is given to him*

The verb হৈগ is used in the same way as হৈহ.

তাক পোআ জাই	*it is found*
তাক পোআ গল	*it has been found*, &c.

ADVERBS.

There are but few words in Asamese used exclusively as Adverbs; their place is generally supplied by nouns and pronouns in the loeative and ablative cases, or by nouns and adjectives followed by the verb কৰি kori, usually shortened to কৈ koi. The following are specimens of those in most common use.

1. Words used only as adverbs.

আকও *or* আকৌ, *again.*
সদাই, *always*; সৰ্বদাই, সদা সৰ্বদাই, *forever.*
নিতৌ, *daily*; অৱশ্য, *truly, certainly.*
ন, *not*, a negative particle; নৌ, *not yet.*
পতি, *severally*; as গাই পতি, to each *severally.*
জেতিয়া, *when*; তেতিয়া, *then*; কেতিয়া, *when?* কেতিয়াও, *ever*; with a negative, *never.*
কেতিয়াবা, *sometimes*; মাথোন, *only, merely.*
প্রাই, *almost, for the most part.*

2. Adjectives used as adverbs.

অতি and আতি, *exceedingly.*
ৰৱ, *very much*; আৰু, *more*; পুনৰ, *again.*
সত্য, স্বৰূপ, নিচই, *truly.*

3. Nouns used as adverbs, without any modification of case.

আজি, *to-day.*
কালি, *yesterday*; কালি *or* কাইলৈ, *to-morrow.*
পৰহি or পৰমুই, *day before yesterday*, or the *day after to-morrow*; ৰাতি, *at night.*

Also nouns joined with a numeral adjective, as এ�ৰাৰ, এবেলি, *once*; দুবেলি, *twice*; এদিন, *one day.*

4. Nouns and pronouns in the locative case.

পাচত, *afterwards*; আগত, *before*.

ইয়াতে, *here*; তাতে, *there*; তত, *there*, (more distant); কত, *where?*

এনেতে, *thereupon*; বেগতে, *quickly*.

5. Nouns and pronouns in the ablative case.

পাচে, পৱে, *afterwards*; আগে and আগেই, *before*.

আগে পাচে, *before and after*.

ক্রমে, *gradually, in regular order*.

ওৱে and ওৱেও, *throughout, continually*.

নিচয়ে, *certainly*; অকলেই, *alone*; from নিচই and অকল, used as substantives.

লাহে, *slowly*; এয়েৱেই, (loc. emph. of এই) *upon this, therefore*; এই পোনে, *this way*; সেই পোনে, *there*.

এই হেতুকে, এই কাৰনে, এই নিমিতে, *wherefore, for this reason*.

The genitive and dative are also sometimes used; as কৱ, *whence?* তৈল, *thither*.

6. Instead of the regular forms of the locative and ablative cases, other slight modifications are occasionally used to express the sense of the adverb.

অর্থাত, *to wit*; from অর্থ, *meaning*.

সাখ্যাত, *in presence of*; from সাখ্য, *presence*.

নিচেই, *wholly, really*; from নিচই.

আগৈ, *before*; contraction for আগ হৈ.

দুৱৈ, *afar*; contraction for দুৱ হৈ.

পুনৱাই, *again*; from পুনৱ.

লগতিলেই, *quickly*, used instead of লগতেই.

ৱচৰি ৱচৰি, *yearly*, instead of ৱচৱে ৱচৱে.

কিয়, *why?* from কি, *what?*
কেলেই *or* কিহেলেই, *why?* instead of কিহলৈ.
এই খিন্তে, *here*, contraction of এই খিনিতে.
এখেত, *here*, commonly used instead of এই খিন্তে.

7. Nouns reduplicated.

মাজে মাজে, *sometimes*; দিনে দিনে, *daily*.
বাৰে বাৰে, *or* বেলিএ বেলিএ, *many times*.
ঘনে ঘনে, *often*; মনে মনে, *silently*.
দেসে দেসে, *from country to country*.

8. Nouns and adjectives combined with the verb কৰি or কৈ.

এনেকৈ, *thus*; জেনেকৈ, *as*; তেনেকৈ, *so*; কেনেকৈ, *how?*
ৰৰকৈ, *greatly*; খৰকৈ *swiftly*; ভালকৈ, *well*.
সৰহকৈ, *much*; নিয়মকৈ, *moderately*.
স্বৰূপকৈ, নিচইকৈ, *truly*.
জতনকৈ, *earnestly*: শ্রমকৈ, *laboriously*.

The sense of many adverbs in expressed by ৰূপে, দৰে, মতে, &c. following the adjective or noun; as সেই ৰূপে, *thus*; এই দৰে, এই মতে, *in this manner*; আন ভাৱে, *otherwise*.

The following are peculiar:

কি জানি, *perhaps*; literally, *what is known?* or *who knows?*

জানোঁ, *lest*; lit. *I understand*; or, if used as an interrogative, it has the force of a negative.

হেৰি is a term used by the vulgar, when a name or word is forgotten, and is synonymous with, *What do you call it? What's his name?*

নো is a particle denoting a slight degree of surprise or inquiry. তো is strongly affirmative.

CONJUNCTIONS.

It is difficult to draw the line of distinction between adverbs and conjunctions; জেতিয়া, তেতিয়া, *when* and *then*, conjoin the various parts of a sentence as truly as জদি, *if*, তেন্তে, *then*; while এই হেতুকে, জি হেতুকে, সেই নিমিত্তে, সেই কাৰনে, কিয়নো, *therefore*, *because*, *for*, seem entitled to rank with adverbs, as well as কিয়, কি কাৰনে, কি নিমিত্তে, *why? wherefore?*

The following are a few specimens of this part of speech.

আৰু, *and, also, moreover.*

ও, *also*; seldom used except in combination with other words.

বা, *or*; নাইবা, *otherwise.*

কিয়নো, *because*; literally, *and why?*

কিন্তু, *however.*

তেও, তথাপি, *yet, notwithstanding.*

জদি, *if*; তেন্তে or তেবে, *then.*

জে, জেন, হেন, *that.*

Than is expressed by তৈক affixed to the ablative case; ইয়াতৈক, *than this*; তাতৈক, *than that.*

INTERJECTIONS.

হে, O, is used in addressing respectfully.

হেৰ, হেটৈৰ, হেৰা, অ, used in calling.

এৱা, *indeed, truly*; বাৰু, *well done!*

ইহ, *oh, ah*; ছিহ, *fie!*

হাই হাই, *alas!*

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